THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1869. NO. 2.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

MARRIED.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. George Patterson, Mr. NATHANIEL B. VINCENT to Miss LYDIA S. WOOD. No cards.

In this city, on the night of the 11th instant, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. STEPHEN WALCOTT to Miss SARAH MAGARITY.

On Thursday, Feb. 11th, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hall, Summerville, Brunswick county, by Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., THOMAS O. BROWN to MARY E. HALL.

DIED,

At Rocky Point, New Hanover county, N. C., on the 30th January, 1869, after severe and long suffering, Major EVAN LARKINS, aged 78 years.

He was a true type of the old Cape Fear gentleman; manly, generous, high-toned and patriotic. It is a sad reflection that of this noble class of men but few remain to illustrate by their principles and daily lives in these depraved times those chivalrous feelings, high personal bearing and uncompromising integrity that distinguished Major Larkins. These ennobling traits and qualifications rendered him free from guile and deceit, and stamped him as the open, free, noble-minded man, the true friend, the devoted husband, the indulgent master, and the warm-hearted patriot. In all these important relations he was a man of mark in the community, in which he was universally admired and respected. His indignant opposition to all that was dishonorable —his fearless denunciations of the contemptible artifices and little meanneesss of others that are always sure to be known sooner or later, caused his sharp blade often to sting to the quick, but all this only served to attach him more strongly to those faithful friends who knew him to appreciate his sterling character, and who like him were for the right, at all hazards.

His father was a Captain in the Revolution of 1776, and displayed that heroic courage which seemed to be inherited from him by the subject of this notice, whose whole mind, soul and body was ardently enlisted from first to last for Southern independence in our late terrific struggle.—The manner of its decision and the ruinous consequences bore heavily upon his bitter mortification and feeble frame. No doubt the chafings of our defeat upon his high spirit shortened his days. He was always a Democrat, and regarded the principles of the party now dominant as subversive of the rights of the people, and destructive of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the South. Reduced to poverty by the war, he never would succomb to the blandishments of power or compromise with any of the new-fangled doctrines or customs of the day, but maintained to the last his cherished integrity and honor.

His family believe he was ready for the solemn change. So much did he object to all ostentation in religion that he never could be induced to join any church. But he was a man of prayer, and loved his Maker. There is good reason for the belief that he has exchanged the gloom of Earth for a blseful immortali y beyond the grave.

COM.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill*. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listlessness**, **Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache**, **Sick Headache**, **Jaundice** or **Green Sickness**, **Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism**, **Gout**, **Gravel**, **Palpitation of the Heart**, **Pain in the Side**, **Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this *Pill* are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS,

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. WILLIS, W. H. LIPPITT and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 74-eod1w-1tw

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferere the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
feb 9 52-3m

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO for sale, to arrive, at the Guano depot. 50 ton lots furnished at Peruvian government Agent's price—$60 in gold and expenses added.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Guano Dealers.
jan 26 100-6td-1tw

250 TONS SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO for sale at the Guano depot.

Price reduced to $65 per ton. A liberal discount will be made on lots of twenty tons and upwards by the undersigned, Agents for North Carolina. W. H. McRARY & CO.

None genuine without the brand of Jno. S. Reese & Co., General Agents, Baltimore, Md.
jan 26 100-6td-4tw

[From the Southern Cultivator.]

CHARLES A. PEABODY ON COMMERCIAL MANURES.

HIS METHOD OF APPLICATION AND RESULTS.

Editors Southern Cultivator:—As I am constantly receiving letters from all parts of the cotton-growing States, asking my views of Guano—what kinds I prefer—how I use it, and what quantities?—I will make the *Cultivator* the medium of my answers to all. Some twenty-five years ago I began to experiment with Guano. First, I tried Peruvian. This gave good satisfaction, but was, I then thought, rather expensive. I have since tried all of the other varieties of note. Some were good—others worthless. I had come to the conclusion that the Peruvian, however costly, was the cheapest in the end, as a hard-working industrious man could manipulate it with any other substance he thought proper. I have found salt, plaster, flower of bones, swamp muck, &c., valuable to manipulate with Peruvian Guano, but the labor of manipulation is great, and in the process of manipulation much of the ammonia escapes. From this fact I have been led to inquire whether there was not an excess of ammonia in Peruvian Guano, and whether it would not be more advantageous to pay for the Phosphates than to pay so much extra for the volatile ammonia. Whilst full of this idea I struck the Soluble Pacific Guano, and was so well pleased with it that last year I manured one-half of my cotton with it, and the other half with the genuine Peruvian. The same quantity of each was used per acre. The land was of the same quality, the planting and culture was in all respects the same, and when the crop was gathered it was impossible to tell which was the best. Now the Soluble Pacific Guano cost me $20 less per ton, and as a consequence, I have this year used the Soluble Pacific Guano alone. It cost me, at the Agent's Depot in Columbus, $75 per ton.

It may be well here to state the character of my land. I do not live on exactly what would be called *pine barrens*, but it is next to it. The older portion of my land will not, with ordinary culture, bring three hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre. A field of ten acres, which I wished to experiment on with the Dickson Cotton, hybridizing it with my *Upland Long Staple*, I plowed and sub-soiled in March, leaving the surface perfectly level; the 20th of April, I laid it off in lands about twenty five feet wide, and sowed Soluble Pacific Guano broadcast, at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre. This I turned under with a turn shovel plow, then opened furrows three feet apart, with a long point shooter, following in the same furrow with a shovel plow; in this furrow I put two hundred pounds more of the Guano to the acre. Then I threw the furrows together into the centre, with a turn-shovel, which left but a slight ridge, and on this ridge planted the seed. The Lickson variety bears much thicker planting than other kinds. The growth and fruiting of the crop was superb—nothing equal to it had ever been seen in this section of the country, and if the worms had not swept all the top and end bolls, it would have made two good bales to the acre. As bad as it has turned out, it has made a bale to the acre.—To a half acre near my dwelling, that I had cowpenned last winter, I applied two hundred pounds of the Soluble Pacific Guano in the drill, and, notwithstanding excessive wet weather in August, and the worms, which took all the late crop, I I have picked over two thousand pounds of seed cotton from the half acre. There are those in my neighborhood, who plant land as good as mine, but without Guano, that will scarcely realize a a bale from ten acres this year.

And now a word to the purchaser. If you would get the Soluble Pacific Guano genuine, purchase it only of the authorized agents of the Company. I have tried the Peruvian and Pacific on my garden crops, but with no good results. Peruvian Guano seems to be emphatically the food for the cotton *fruit*—other fertilizers may make more weed; but in the purchase of Peruvian Guano, we are paying for a volatile ammonia, much of which is bound to escape without benefit to crops. Will it not be to the planter's interest to take that Guano which is richer in phosphates, and yet an abundance of ammonia for all practical purposes? The Soluble Pacific Guano I have found from sound practical tests, to be equal to the Peruvian and much cheaper. I hold that no man can afford to plant cotton without Guano.

CHAS. A. PEABODY.

Lee Co., Ala., near Columbus, Ga., Nov. 14, 1868.

The genuine article is branded—
JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
General Agents for Pacific Guano Co.,
BALTIMORE.

W. H. McRARY & CO. are the Agents at Wilmington, for North Carolina.
jan 26 100-6td-4tw

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Established 1840.)

INVITE PLANTERS AND FARMERS to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers.

We offer our Double Refined Poudrette, equal to the best Super-phosphate, at the low price of $25 00 per ton. The Company also make a superior article of Nitro-phosphate and pure Bone Dust. See testimonials:

E. M. TODD, Smithfield, Va., says where he used the Double Refined Poudrette on Corn it doubled the yield.

WILLIAMS BRO'S, Dover, Del., says it gave their Rhubarb and Tomatoes a vigorous growth, ripening the latter two weeks earlier.

P. W. HUTCHISON, Sen., near Cherokee, Ga., says it nearly doubled his yield of Cotton.

Hon. ELI S. SHORTER, Eufaula, Ala., says his Cotton was fully equal to adjoining fields manured with the best Super-phosphates.

S. MONTGOMERY, Ellaville, Ga., says it increased his crop of Cotton 150 lbs. per acre.

G. S. OGLESBY, Marietta, Ga., used it on Corn and Cotton and says it more than DOUBLED the yield. He regards it the cheapest and most reliable Fertilizer within his knowledge.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, Warrenton, Va., tried it with three several crops the last and present years, and says: "I PRONOUNCE IT WITH CONFIDENCE A MOST VALUABLE MANURE."

The Superintendent of Gen. W. R. COX, Polk Island Plantation, N. C., says: "I think the Poudrette used for Corn cannot be surpassed—used it also on Cotton which produced a large yield."

Doct. E. M. PENDLETON, Sparta, Ga., says: "The Nitro-phosphate of Lime, used on Cotton made 248 per cent. the first year."

Prof. GEO. H. COOK, of the New Jersey State Agricultural College, at New Brunswick, says:—"The Double Refined Poudrette and Nitro-phosphate of Lime paid us full 100 per cent. above their market value in the increase of crops this year."

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
Box 3139, New York P. O.
Office 66 Cortlandt Street.

B. G. GRAHAM, Charlotte, and HINSON & BROWN, Kenansville, N. C., Agents for the Company. jan 8-48-3m

SPRUNT & HINSON, Wilmington,
AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

TURPENTINE AND TAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL PURCHASE ANY quantity of TURPENTINE and TAR that may offer, and pay the highest market price for same.

Makers can send to him direct, or sell in person, always receiving the *very highest prices*, and saving all charges for brokerage or commissions.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
jan 6 83-1w—48-1m*

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
feb 5 52-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
july 3 21-1y

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on Monday, the 15th of February, 1869, under the personal supervision of John G. Blue, Esq., President Board of Trustees.

Able and experienced teachers will fill all the Departments of the College.

Terms per session of twenty weeks (half in advance):

Tuition in Primary Department	$12 00
Tuition in College Department	18 00
Music on Piano	20 00
Painting	20 00
Drawing	10 00
Ancient and Modern Languages (one extra)	10 00
Board per month	14 00

For further particulars address

J. G. BLUE,
President Board Trustees.
feb 5 52—4t

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1869.

Mr. Clayton, of Transylvania, moved for a call of the House. Carried.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll and fifty-three members responded to their names.

Messrs. Stilley, Snipes, White and Hudgings, colored, appeared before the Speaker's desk, when,

On motion of Mr. Pou, they were discharged.

A quorum was then ascertained to be present.

The discussion upon the revenue bill was resumed, and was continued until the adjournment.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869.

Mr. Brogden, from the committee on Finance, reported favorably on the bill to raise revenue, which was made the special order for Wednesday.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Martindale, of a bill to tax all Railroads in the State; also, of a bill to regulate the fishing interests of Eastern North Carolina.

By Mr. Legg, of a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Brunswick county to investigate the official transactions of the late officers of said county.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Davidson Railroad Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Bill to authorize the subscription of real estate to the Northwestern N. C. Railroad Company. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill allowing Solicitors to administer oaths in certain cases, passed.

Bill to prescribe the power and duty of the Governor in relation to fugitives from justice, passed.

CALENDAR.

Bill to provide a trial jury for the second week of the term of the Superior Courts, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Barrow the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading.

Bill to amend section 3, chapter 39, Revised Code, relating to obtaining a divorce, amended and passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution authorizing the Board of Education to sell certain Railroad stock, placed on calendar.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869.

Mr. Merrill from the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the bill in relation to weighing rosin at the port of Wilmington. Referred.

By permission, Mr. Malone recorded his vote against the bill allowing everybody to practice law without knowing any.

Mr. Pou moved to suspend the rules in order that he might move a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday by which the bill in relation to the practice of law passed its third reading.

Mr. Malone took the floor and made an elaborate argument against the bill.

Mr. Pou then moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday upon the final passage of the bill in relation to the practice of law.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved to lay that motion on the table.

Upon that motion the yeas and nays being called, resulted in a vote of yeas 49, nays 37.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill in relation to Inspectors for the City of Wilmington, (introduced by Mr. McMillan.)

The Clerk read the bill, when

Mr. McMillan occupied the floor in advocacy of the bill. The bill passed last August did the producers of this and the adjacent counties manifest injustice, &c.

Mr. Foster also made some remarks upon the matter, and in conclusion moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Ingram stated in substance several complaints he had heard against the present arrangement. He did not propose to take any part in this matter, but had felt it his duty to state what he had heard in relation to the matter.

After a considerable debate Mr. Pou moved to lay on the table the motion to indefinitely postpone. Carried.

Pending the further consideration of the bill, the hour for the special order arrived, to wit:

A bill to amend an act entitled "an act to establish the rate of interest, and repeal chapter one hundred and fourteenth of the Revised Code, entitled "Usury."

On motion of Mr. Estes, the special order was postponed, and the Revenue bill was taken up and discussed for the remainder of the session.

The House, on motion, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, pending the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Welche's amendment making the *ad valorem* tax on property one-fourth of one per cent. in lieu of two fifths, was adopted.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Barrow, from the Judiciary committee, reported favorably on a bill to protect the State against a fraudulent sale of property for the use of the penitentiary.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Insurance Company of Wilmington. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Bill to grant a lot in the city of Raleigh to the Trustees for Educational purposes.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed its several readings.

FROM THE CODE COMMISSION.

Bill to provide the procedure in special pleadings generally, and in application for widows' year's support, dower and in divorce. Placed on Calendar.

Bill to amend certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to repeal certain sections of the Revised Code. Placed on Calendar.

SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several counties of the State, on property, polls and incomes.

Numerous amendments were adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committe on Education, reported favorably on the bill appropriating money to the University.

BILLS.

By G. W. Price, colored: A bill to incorporate the Joseph C. Abbott Fire Relief Association of Wilmington. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Renfrow, the rules were suspended, and the bill authorizing the county Commissioners of Halifax to levy a special tax was taken up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 75, nays none.

Mr. Pou moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate bill repealing the penitentiary act.

Mr. Ashworth said he was receiving letters every day about this matter.—The people were becoming clamorous about it. He hoped the motion would prevail.

The motion to suspend the rules was then put to a vote and adopted.

The question then recurred upon Mr. Downing's motion, made (when the bill was last discussed,) to indefinitely post pone the bill, it was put to a vote and lost.

The bill then passed its several readings and was ordered to be enrolled.

Messrs. Durham, Sinclair, Williams of Harnett, and Proctor were allowed to record their names as voting against the bill in relation to the practice of law.

G. W. Price, colored, gave notice that he would introduce shortly a bill to incorporate the Star of Hope Lodge No. 6, Independent order of Good Templars of the city of Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and the Revenue bill was taken up, when

The question recurred upon the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Welch's amendment, making the *ad valorem* tax upon property one-fourth of one per cent. instead of two-fifths as the bill requires, was adopted.

Mr. Parker supported the motion to reconsider, as he did not think one-fourth of one per cent. would raise the requisite amount of revenue.

Mr. Welch advocated his amendment.—He said that the Constitution expressly restricted taxation to 69⅔ cts. upon the hundred dollars worth of property, and he did not see how gentlemen could shut their eyes to that fact.

Messrs. Pou and Vest argued in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Estes took the floor and spoke for some time in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Malone said:

The Chairman of the Finance Committee overestimates the amount of revenue necessary to be raised. He says about $1,300,000 must be raised. I deny its correctness. The Governor, in his message, says that the amount is $1,069,994 79 to be raised for the present fiscal year.

Now why require the people to raise $200,000 or $300,000 more than the Public Treasurer estimates as necessary?

The amendment for which I contend is twenty-five cents on the $100 worth of taxable property. Now look again at the message of the Governor. He says that the estimated value of the property of the State, subject to taxation, is $250,000,000. Now one-fourth of one per cent. will raise $625,000.

And the Chairman of the Finance Committee admits that about $400,000 may be raised on privileges, franchise and incomes. This then meets the demands of the emergency. If twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars is amply sufficient, why make it forty cents on the one hundred dollars, which is 400 per cent on the State tax last year. We have other resources of revenue. Where is all the interest the State has in her works of internal improvements, being about $13,000,000. Gentlemen come here with great zeal for country and especially for party. If they would manifest that zeal in an effort to husband the resources of the State, it would be more commendable.

The Governor asks for legislation requiring the prompt payment of the interest due from these corporations, yet not a single effort was made—but *all, all* must be raised by direct taxation, by which the impoverished people are to groan under these heavy burdens. And I suspect also that the object is to supply a deficit in the school fund, by which a stupendous system of schools and colleges is to be built. If this is so I deprecate the same. The poll tax is already (or 75 per cent of the same) appropriated to this purpose. The people must not be required to pay more at the present time. I hope the amendment will prevail.

After some further debate the motion to reconsider was put and carried.

The question recurred upon Mr. Welch's amendment. Upon its adoption the yeas and nays being called resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs Allison, Armstrong, Boddie, Clayton, of Transylvania, Davidson, Durham, Farrow, Ferebee, Gibson, Grier, Hawkins, Hendricks, Hicks, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Moore, Nicholson, Painter, Robbins, Siegrist, Smith, of Alleghany, Smith, of Wayne, Stanton, Thompson, Waldrop, Welch and Williams, of Harnett.

NAYS—Messrs Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Carson, Carey colored, Cawthorn, colored, Crawford, colored, Ellington, Estes, Forkner, colored, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Gilbert, Graham, Gunter, Harris of Wake, colored, Hudgings, colored, Ingram, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Davie, Laflin, Long, of Richmond, Mayo, colored, Morris, colored, Parker, Pearson, Peck, Price, colored, Proctor, Renfrow, Robbins, colored, Reynolds, colored, Seymour, Sinclair, Snipes, Stilley, Swest, colored, Vestal, Vest, White, Whitley, Williamson, colored, Wilson and Wiswall.

The remainder of the time was spent in discussing various amendments to other sections of the bill.

Pending the debate upon section 29, schedule B, in reference to the tax upon lawyers and physicians, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following bills, &c., which were referred to appropriate committees, viz:

Resolution in favor of J. K. Smith, of Wayne county.

Bill to incorporate New Hanover Agricultural Society.

Resolution concerning lands owned by the State.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Martindale: A bill to tax railroad tickets five cents on each ticket sold to pay the interest on the State debt. Referred to the committee on Finance.

By Mr. Cook: A bill to incorporate the Lockville Manufacturing Company. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Long: A bill to incorporate the town of Lexington. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to amend sec. 3, chap. 39, of the Revised Code, in regard to obtaining divorce. Rejected.

On motion the vote was reconsidered.

Bill relating to special procedure in cases of mills, passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to construct a Turnpike Road in Carteret county, through the lands belonging to the Literary Board. Numerous amendments were offered and considerable discussion arose on a motion of Mr. Bellamy to refer to the committee on Education, upon which he called the previous question. The call was sustained and the motion was lost.

Mr. Robbins proposed an amendment.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, raised the point that the previous question having been called on the main question, the amendment was not in order.

The President (Mr. Brogden in the Chair) ruled that the amendment was in order, the previous question having been called on the motion to refer and not on the original bill.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, appealed from the decision of the Chair. When,

On motion, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1868.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee on Education, reported favorably upon the bill to provide for a system of public instruction. The bill was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the following bills and resolutions, asking the concurrence of the House, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Yellow Mountain Bridge Company.

Bill to prescribe the power and duty of the Governor in respect to fugitives from justice.

Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Purchase and Trust Association.

Bill to incorporate the Raleigh Cemetery Association.

Bill to incorporate the International Commercial Company of Norfolk, Va.

Resolution in relation to a Joint committee to consider the erection of a State prison.

Mr. Hinnant presented a bill from the Code Commission to provide for procedure in special proceedings generally, and in application for widows' yearly support and in dower. Referred.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The various bills submitted by the Code Commission.

The bill to amend chapter 40 Revised Code was taken up. The amendment reported by the Judicary committee to whom the bill was referred, was adopted and the bill was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Ingram, the rules were suspended and the bill authorizing elections in certain towns on the 2d Monday in April, that failed to hold them at the proper time was taken up, amended so as to read the 4th Monday in May, or within ten days thereafter, and passed its third reading.

On motion of Isham Sweat, colored, the rules were suspended and he was allowed to withdraw from the calendar a bill in relation to the law of evidence introduced some time ago by himself.

The consideration of the Code Commission bill was resumed and the bill to declare persons of color competent to testify in all cases, considered.

J. S. Leary, colored, and Isham Sweat, colored, opposed the bill on the ground that it was useless, as the Civil Rights Bill and the Constitution of the State obliterated all such laws as prohibited persons of color from enjoying all the rights that any other class of citizens enjoyed. The passage of such a bill would imply that old laws making distinctions on account of color and race was still in force, &c.

Messrs. Seymour, Pou, Harris, of Wake, colored, favored the bill because it merely repealed a law placed upon the statute books when distinction on account of race and color were always made.

Mr. Malone said that the Chief Justice had decided that, as the law now stood, colored persons were not competent in all cases to testify, and that a refusal would have the effect to transfer the particular suit to the Federal Courts according to a requirement of Congress. So various amendments were offered and odopted, and amongst them the following by Mr. Malone, as section 3 of the bill:

That hereafter it shall not be lawful for co-defendants in criminal cases to be allowed to testify for or against each other on the trial for any criminal charge. Adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 13.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

NOTE—Mr. Argo said when the ballot was taken the bill allowing colored persons to testify in all cases, that he regarded this bill as no political question, but one intimately concerning the administration of justice, therefore he voted *aye*.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Standard.

THE FALLS OF TAR RIVER.

W. S. Battle's Cotton Factory.

J. B. Neathery & Co.:—As the columns of your paper have uniformly been devoted to the extension of information regarding the natural resources of North Carolina and the promulgation of all the facts tending to make non-residents seek therefor, I will aid your praiseworthy endeavors by giving a short statement of the history and present prosperity of the *large manufacturing interests* located at the "Falls of Tar River," about one mile from the town of Rocky Mount, in Edgecombe County.

I am reliably informed that the First Cotton Factory in North Carolina was projected by Henry A. Donelson, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1816 at the above mentioned point. The building was constructed (so the present owner informs me) in 1817, under the immediate direction of Donelson, and under the proprietorship of Joel Battle, Esq., Col. Benjamin D. Battle, Henry A. Donelson and Peter Evans. The entire structure was of rock—granite—with which the spot so abounds, and three stories high with a basement. Without data, no conception can be formed of the original cost of the factory with all its appurtenances, including the machinery, but it must have been enormous at that date. It was operated by Joel Battle and his sons until 1848, when it passed into the hands of James S. and William S. Battle, who refitted it with new und improved machinery. In 1858 William S. Battle became sole proprietor.

The vicissitudes of war did not permit the "venerable pile" to "pass the *fiery* ordeal unscathed," however. A detachment of New York cavalry raided from New Berne in 1863 and burned the factory and grist mill with other buildings to the ground—of the first, only leaving blackened and crumbling walls to mark the remains.

Mr. Battle, with a true spirit of enterprise and a provident eye, seeing that so magnificent a water power should not remain "unattuned to the wants of man" commenced in 1866, and completed in 1867 a splendid brick building on the old site. The foundation is of rock, and with the basement, a large and commodious room, is equal in room to four stories. The basement is devoted to the looms, the first story to carding, the second to spinning, the third to the reels, in which the "dressing" is also effected.

The factory contains *thirt-eight* looms, *sixteen hundred* spindles, and all necessary adjuncts. The machinery is new and of the most improved kind, put up to order by the Rogers Locomotion and Machine Work of Paterson, New Jersey. In full operation it has capacity to consume 700 pounds of raw cotton per day, and the looms will turn out about 1,200 yards of shirting and 500 pounds of cotton yarn.

Fifty operatives find daily employmetn in this institution; and when it is remembered that they are exclusively native whites, with a large preponderance of females—principally between the ages of 12 and 25—the heart of the moralist will thank Mr. B. for enabling so many poor girls to earn an honest livelihood, and avoid the paths of crime to which destitution so frequently drives them. This class of laborers is always abundant and cheap, as they infinitely prefer working in numerous companionship in the shade, for *certain* wages, to farming, exposed to the weather with remuneration more uncertain.

The water power embraces the entire volume of the water of Tar river, which, at this point is about 80 yards wide, and averages 6 or 7 feet in depth. There is a natural fall, but the water is rendered available by a substantial dam, constructed of massive blocks of rock hewn out of the large rocks lining the river, which gives a fall of 14 feet, and which, by raising the dam, could easily be made 20, giving a force to a several hundred horse power.

This acquatic monster is not allowed to expend itself on the cotton factory alone, but is made subservient to a large and perfectly appointed wheat and corn mill, running five pairs of stones, and completely fitted with every convenience of a first-class flouring mill, and a large circular saw mill. The cost of rebuilding the factory, mills, store-room, refitting with machinery, &c., couldn't have cost, in 1867, less than sixty or seventy thousand dollars.

The operatives live in neat white cottages, sufficiently numerous to have the appearance of a village, situated within a convenient distance to their labor.

With the multitudinous advantages offered by this location, within a mile of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and the terminus of the Tarboro' branch, which will soon be completed to Williamston, on the direct line of the railroad contemplated to run from Rocky Mount to Clarksville Junction, in Warren county; accessible to any market in the United States; in the heart of the richest section of North Carolina, thus guaranteeing, at cheap rates, a bountiful supply of the raw material—water power unsurpassed, climate salubrious, labor, for manufacturing purposes, cheap and plentiful, it is somewhat astonishing that the eyes of intelligent capitalists have not been turned in this direction. The Spragues might have made a safer investment nearer at home.

Could some millionaire, seeking a place to deposit advantageously his superabundant cash, once look upon the fine growth of stupendous oaks, which overspread a portion of the village, (called "The Falls,") and view the site, designed by nature and endorsed by art, for a large manufacturing town, he would settle down, be welcomed by all good men, enrich himself and help us to prosperity.

I omitted to state that Mr. Donelson, after building the factory at this point, proceeded to Fayetteville and awoke the people to manufacturing enterprises in that locality. ENTERPRISE.

Feb. 1st, 1869.

A Fact for Cotton Growers.

Dr. Boagin has recently delivered a well considered address on the subject of cotton growing, in which he suggests a very simple means for the destruction of the fly which produces the cotton worm. The importance of destroying the fly is thus calculated: One fly of to-day will be reproduced by 250,000 on the 13th of August; then by 135,000,000 on the 13th of September; then by 62,500,000,000 on the 14th of October.

The method recommended is simple, cheap and easily applied. He suggests building small fires of any substance which burns with little smoke, these to be kept up from dusk until 9 or 10 o'clock. The fly is attracted by the light and buzzes into it, unless the heat is too great, which is avoided by the small fires recommended by the Doctor. These, built at intervals of a hundred yards, are found to be the best protection against worms either in cotton or tobacco yet devised by the ingenuity of the growers of these great staples.

Special Corres. of the Baltimore Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

**Counting the Electoral Vote—Irregular Mode of Counting—The Purpose of Certain Radicals—Mullens, of Tennessee, Objects to the Vote of Louisiana—He is Backed by Butler—The V

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869.

Sixteenth Senatorial District.

It will be seen by the following letter from a valued friend in Fayetteville, that Doctor C. TATE MURPHY, of Sampson county, has been selected by a Convention assembled at Fayetteville, as a candidate to a seat in the Senate of North Carolina, now vacant. The election comes off on the 25th instant, and we presume there is very little doubt about the result. In Dr. MURPHY his friends have the most implicit confidence, as a gentleman of worth and stability, one who will be an honor to his constituents and the State generally. We do not know that the opposition, or Republican party, have a candidate in the field, but really, if they have, they had as well make up their minds to be defeated. At least, we trust, for the welfare of the District and the State, that Dr. MURPHY'S election will be placed beyond all doubt. Such, we feel confident, will be the result if his friends will turn out, as we know they can and have done on former occasions :

CORRESPONDENCE.

FAYETTEVIELE, Feb. 12th, 1869.

Dear Journal : The Democrats of this Senatorial District, including the counties of Sampson, Harnett and Cumberland, met in Convention this noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the people of this District in the Senate of North Carolina.

There was a numerous attendance of delegates from each county, and with a harmony and unanimity that seldom characterizes the action of such bodies, the Convention selected

DR. C. T. MURPHY, of Sampson,

as the standard-bearer of the party in the campaign.

The Sixteenth Senatorial District.

We published yesterday the letter of our Fayetteville correspondent, relative to the nomination of Dr. MURPHY as a candidate for the vacant seat in the North Carolina Legislature from the Sixteenth Senatorial District. We are pleased to announce today that that gentleman has accepted the nomination and announced himself accordingly in the circular below. It is useless for us to say a word in behalf of Dr. MURPHY. He is a gentleman well known to his constituents, and we feel confident that the people of the Sixteenth District could not better bestow their suffrages than by his election. In his hands his District and the State at large will not suffer if anything in his power can prevent it. We shall hail his election with pleasure. If he should unfortunately be defeated, we shall deprecate the result as much as if we lived in his District. It becomes every voter to rally to his support and place his election beyond the possibility of a doubt.

The following is the circular alluded to above :

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF HARNETT, CUMBERLAND AND SAMPSON.

Having received the unanimous nomination of the Conservative Convention which assembled in Fayetteville, on the 12th of February, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for a seat in the Senate of North Carolina, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for that position on the 25th of the present month. I stand firmly and squarely on the platform of our country, of constitutional rights and constitutional freedom, and relying on the strenuous efforts of the friends who have thus honored me, I feel that the right must prevail and we must be again represented by a Conservative in the Assembly of North Carolina. The time is so short that it is impossible for me to see many of the electors in the District, and I must, of course, rely mostly on the friends of our cause, using at the same time all my individual efforts and ability to secure the position. If you favor me with your support you may be assured that all my energies and all my ability will be devoted to the interests of North Carolina, and to the rebuilding of our shattered fortunes.

Work! work! will be my watchword, and I call upon all the friends of the cause to aid me with their might and their suffrages.

Let us rise in the majesty of our strength, and again carry our District ; unity and vigorous persistent action will accomplish it. I am not *banned* by the Howard Amendment, and can take my seat if elected.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. TATE MURPHY.

"How the South is Misrepresented."

We like, occasionally, to give the views of Editors, who are not in the political ring, but who have minds worthy to be respected by the most virulent politicians ; as such we copy with pleasure the following article from *The Banner of the South*, edited by Father RYAN, the well known writer, who is universally esteemed by all parties and classes :

HOW THE SOUTH IS MISREPRESENTED.

In our younger days we had great admiration for Republican Government, never thinking for a moment that injustice most foul, and tyranny most absolute, and fraud most flagrant, and corruption most rotten, could exist under this same admired and most extravagantly lauded system of American Republican Government. What do we behold to-day ? What manner of Government is that which exists in the Southern States ? By whom is the South represented in the Halls of Congress ? and who do these so-called representatives represent ? How were they elected and by whom ? These are questions pertinent to the present condition of the South and to her condition for the last four years. But we need not answer them. Every one in the South is familiar with the system of Congressional distranchisement, intimidation, fraud and violence, by which these people who now misrepresent the South in Congress were elected. The intelligence and worth and respectability of the South are disfranchised. The ignorant and lowly had their prejudices worked upon by mean, designing white men, who secured office by their votes, and now we see these creatures occupying high places in the Radical conclave at Washington, while the true men and good men of the South—those who have intelligence, ability, worth and the respect and confidence of the people—are forbidden to hold office and prevented from exercising the right to vote.

And now as to these carpet-bag representatives—who are they ? and by what right do they claim to represent (?) the people of the South ? Let us see :

ARKANSAS.

The so-called Senators from Arkansas are Alexander McDonald and Benjamin F. Rice, the former from Pennsylvania and the latter from New York. The so-called Representative is L. H. Roots, from Illinois.

LOUISIANA.

The so-called Senators from Louisiana are John S. Harris, of New York, and W. P. Kellogg, of ——— ; and the so-called Representatives are J. H. Sypher, of Pennsylvania, and J. P. Newsham, of Illinois.

ALABAMA.

The so-called Senators from Alabama are Willard Warner, of Ohio, and George E. Spencer, of New York ; and the so-called Representatives are F. W. Kellogg, of Massachusetts, C. W. Buckley of New York, and B. W. Morris, of Maine.

FLORIDA.

The so-called Senators from Florida are A. S. Welch, of Michigan, and Thomas W. Osborn, of New Jersey ; and the so-called Representative is Charles M. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania.

GEORGIA.

The Senators from Georgia, Messrs. Hill and Miller, being to the manor-born, and not carpet-baggers, were prevented from taking the seats to which they were elected, and to which they are entitled. The carpet-bag Representatives are Joseph W. Clift, of Massachusetts, and Charles H. Prince, of Maine.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

One of the so-called Senators from South Carolina is F. A. Sawyer, of Massachusetts ; and the so-called Representatives are B. F. Whittemore, of Massachusetts, and C. C. Bowen, of Rhode Island.

NORTH CAROLINA.

One of the so-called Senators from North Carolina is Joseph C. Abbott, of New Hampshire ; and the so-called Representatives are J. R. French, David Heaton (both carpet-baggers, where from not known) and J. F. Dewees, a Southern renegade.

Here we behold the wisdom and justice of Congressional Reconstruction ! Our people had rather submit to endless taxation and be deprived forever of misrepresentation than to be cheated and outraged by foisting upon them such miserable shams. It is adding insult to injury to call this infamy a restoration of co-equal States under the Constitution. It is not reconstruction of the Union but destruction of the rights and liberties of the States and people of the South.

General Grant's Late Speech.

The following version of the reply of General Grant to the congressional joint committee of notification of election, on Saturday last, is published by the National Intelligencer. It says :

"General Grant replied to Governor Morton as follows :

"I can promise the committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to be successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power. I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference.

"There is one matter that I might properly speak of here, and that is the selection of a cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my cabinet before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presumed that there was no doubt about what that declaration would be. But after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the cabinet without the friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position ; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can say that much from the great number of requests which come to me, in writing and otherwise, for this particular person, or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance, efforts would be made to change my determination ; and, therefore, I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the committee, so that my intentions may be known."

This speech has the merit of being the most lengthy that the very reticent President elect has yet made. It has in it no great display of intellect, but it nevertheless attracts our attention by the firmness of tone, the exhibition of character and the decided outlines of the future policy which the incoming Chief Magistrate emphatically declares he will pursue. That stubborness with which General Grant has been accused of being affected has shown itself here in the form of a resolute will.—Reliance upon his own judgment, though that judgment may prove wrong, saves him from the importunities and annoyance of the politicians who besiege him, and by establishing a considerable degree of fear will also secure him against some opposition. It is plain that he denies the Republican party which elected him any portion of his confidence, and will pursue his own policy with determination and without seeking advice. This will save him from artful men, and prevent their obtaining an undue ascendency over him and swaying his public measures.

He promises that he will use his best endeavors to secure "economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt." For this purpose he will choose his assistants to please himself, but declines announcing in advance who they shall be. If these suit him not, he says he means to turn them out as freely as his predecessor, and if it is necessary to try not only once but twice, and even several times, until he gets the right man in the right place. Surely here is a declaration in advance that he desires not to be hampered by the Tenure-of-office act. This law permits him to select a Cabinet, but for full four years does it secure to them their places, and the President is powerless to turn them out unless the Senate is pleased to have it so. General Grant virtually in his speech demands a repeal of the Tenure-of-office act. Let us see if this measure, made for the embarrassment of the Executive and for the protection of corrupt subordinates, will be continued to hamper General Grant as it was made to hamper President Johnson.—If the act is not repealed, then will not the Republican party defeat its own union, and the new administration start with a mutual want of confidence, as has been intimated, between the President and the Republican Senate ? Can the party stand the shock of such a collision ? We shall see.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided one point in relation to the Legal Tender act. It holds that a contract which was made expressly payable in gold can be specifically enforced, and cannot be satisfied in legal tender notes. But upon the question of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act itself, the Court expresses no opinion whatever.

One of Robert Hall's congregation took him to task for not preaching more frequently on predestination. Hall replied : **"I perceive you are predestined to be an ass, and what is more, I see that you are determined to make your calling and election sure."**

Despotism of Reconstruction.

The following extracts close the manly letter of Governor WORTH to President JOHNSON. They refer to cases which had much notoriety at the time, and which are thus placed upon record to the everlasting disgrace of the officials who were the prime movers in the iniquities. The time will soon come when the people of the entire country will blush with shame at the recitals of the crimes which have been exposed in this letter, and the people of North Carolina will always have cause to be thankful that their Governor was faithful to the trust confided to him. That he made every effort to protect our people from these outrages we have positive and manly proof. Upon others does the damning responsibility of these iniquities rest.

Extract from Governor WORTH'S letter to President JOHNSON, dated December 31, 1867 :

OFFICERS.

Removal of Sheriff and seventeen Justices of the Peace of Jones county.

Special Orders No. 63, September 23, 1867, are expressed as follows : "The following removals are made from the offices of Sheriff and Magistrates of Jones county, North Carolina.

Sheriff, Thomas Wilcox ; Magistrates, J. R. Kinsey and sixteen others named.

Then follows "the following appointments are made to the offices of Sheriff and Magistrates for Jones county. "

Sheriff, O. R. Colgrove, vice Thomas Wilcox ; Magistrates, A. M. Haskill and fifteen others of whom I know nothing.—The order winds up as follows : "The bonds required by law will be executed in due form and filed with the proper officer. The commanding officer, post of Newbern, N. C., is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Brev't Maj. Gen. CANBY.
LEWIS V. CAZIARC,
Aid de Camp, A. A. A. G."

By law the Justices of our County Courts are required to receive and approve and admit, to Probate and order to registration, the official bonds offered by Sheriffs.

O. R. Colgrove, the new appointee, as I am credibly informed, came to this State during the war as a Captain or Lieutenant of a New York company of cavalry, and in the latter part of 1865 or the first of 1866, settled in the county of Jones, on a tract of land which he purchased on a credit, the vender retaining the title, or taking a lien to secure the payment of the purchase money, which has not been paid.

The Court met to receive the bond. The parties purporting to have signed it, as sureties, were D. D. Colgrove, who settled in Jones county some months later than his brother, the said O. R. Colgrove, neither of them having any visible unencumbered property. J. A. Haskill, another Northern man, who came to Jones about the same time the Colgroves did, contracted for the purchase of a cotton farm at some $60,000, the seller holding the title, or a lien on the land, to secure the payment of the purchase money, little, if any of which, has been paid ; and Etheibub Hubbs, a merchant of Newbern. As to when he settled in the State or what is his responsibility, I am not informed, but no proof was made to the Court that those purporting to be the obligors, had signed the bond. The Court refused to accept it. The next day, or very soon thereafter, the military officer, sent, as I understand, by the Post Commander at Newbern, (nothing further having been done as to the bond save putting a revenue stamp on it and leaving it in possession of the Clerk, it being neither proved or registered,) ordered the Clerk to administer to Colgrove the oath of office. The tax lists of 1866 and 1867, previous, were taken by military order from the old Sheriff and delivered to the new appointee. The old Sheriff had paid the State taxes due on these lists to the Public Treasurer, and, hence, the balances due on them were due to him personally. On the lists thus surrendered, the old Sheriff informs me the balances due amounted to about $5,000.

I wrote to Gen. Canby soon afterwards touching this matter, stating the material facts above set forth, and remonstrating against the wrong of taking from the old Sheriff the tax lists, all the balances being due to the old Sheriff. I have received no answer, and learn from the Chairman of the County Court, that he has heard of no action by Gen. Canby since the refusal of the Court to accept the bond offered by Colgrove, who has been acting as Sheriff of the county for the past six weeks or more, at the best season of the year for the collection of the taxes.

CASE OF CARNEY SPEARS, OF COLOR.

At the Spring Term of Buncombe Superior Court, 1867, Judge Merrimon presiding, a negro named Carney Spears, was convicted of an assault and on a white man named Cook. And at the same term, the said Spears, under the advice of Col. Henry, a leading Republican politician in that part of the State, submitted to a verdict of guilty in two indictments for horse stealing. The offences were committed about the close of the war. In consideration of the distracted condition of the times, the liability of his class to be misled, (he had white condjutors in the assault and battery case,) and his insolvency, the Solicitor for the State, Col. Coleman, did not pray judgment, and it was suspended in all the cases, on condition of his securing the costs, one half payable at the Fall Term and the other half at the Spring Term following. By an arrangement between the negro and Nat. Atkinson, the latter came into court and confessed judgment for the costs. What the arrangement was between the negro and Atkinson was not known to the court or its officers.—Thereupon the negro was discharged from custody and went to work with Atkinson. In August last an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose name is not furnished me, cited Atkinson and the negro to appear before Captain Denny, Commandant of the Post, who, after hearing the statement of the negro setting forth that he had been wrongfully convicted, adjudged that the negro be discharged from his contract with Atkinson, and had an entry made on the docket of the Court (a copy of which has not been furnished me) suspending all action in the matter until the pleasure of Gen. Sickles could be known. Copies of the letters of Judge Merrimon, Col. Coleman, the State Solicitor, and Mr. Atkinson, dated 9th August, marked L. M. N., from which I gather these facts, accompany this narrative. I sent these letters to Gen. Sickles without delay, and to my great surprise, about the last of October I was furnished with Gen. Canby's special order No. 186, dated October 23d, 1867, as follows : "The General commanding having become satisfied that no further action is necessary in the case of Carney Spears, a freedman, who was bound to work for one Nat Atkinson until he, Spears, had paid in labor the costs of a criminal prosecution against him in the Superior Court of Buncombe county, North Carolina, it is ordered that the action of Capt. Denny, commanding station at Ashville, N. C., annulling said contract and releasing said Spears and said Atkinson from the fulfillment of the same, be confirmed, and notice of this action will be given to the parties concerned."

Col. Coleman and Judge Merrimon both resided in Ashville. No enquiry was made of either of them as to the trial of Capt. Denny or the Bureau man. Upon the ex parte statement of the negro, convicted of two felonies by his own confession under the advice of his Republican Lawyer, he is in effect relieved of any punishment for his crimes or the payment of any costs; entries are made upon the records reversing the judgment of the Court by order of Gen. Canby's military subordinate, and this action is approved of by Gen. Canby's letter stating the grounds of his decision marked O—and my reply pointing out the absurdity of this decision marked P. are annexed; to which I have received no reply.

If the action of our Courts are to be thus treated, it were better that they should be totally abolished.

Solicitor Coleman has since been removed from office by Gen. Canby, for what alleged official delinquency or upon what evidence, I do not know. In the numerous removals from office I have heard of no instance where the officer has been informed, either before or after removal, for what reason or upon what evidence he was removed. The will of the military commandant is all he is allowed to know.

The Row in the Capitol.

The reports from Raleigh for several days past have been confined to the recent disgraceful scenes committed in the very Capital of the State. We have already published extracts from the Raleigh papers, giving some account of these matters, and also the reports of the Legislative proceedings. We have said nothing ourselves, and will, on the present occasion, content ourselves by making the following extract from the *Sentinel*, of the 16th instant, giving more full particulars. Our ever-faithful Raleigh correspondent also gives an account of these beautiful transactions. The *Sentinel* says :

Everything Radical seems to be in a stew. In Congress the most disgraceful scenes were witnessed in counting the Presidential vote. The Senate is rudely ordered out of the House. In Tennessee the members are fighting. In New Jersey a member of the Legislature is in the Penitentiary for bribery.

Our Capitol was, on Saturday, the scene of great and disgraceful disorder, in which every branch of the government participated—white and colored, Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

As stated in our Saturday's issue, the papers of the Auditor were piled up in the passage of the Capitol, and the Auditor arrested. Instead of taking his prisoner to jail, the Marshal took him to the Governor, who cursed aloud. The most common oath to be found in the Governor's organ is about "Hell freezing over." We have it from one who heard him, that he did not use his famous quotation, but said : "Supreme Court or no Supreme Court, Chief Justice or no Chief Justice, d—d if my officials shall go to jail. If they do, it shall be over the dead bodies of my militia."

About 3 o'clock, Victor Barringer, of the Code Commission, and Goldsboro' secesh Convention, appeared with a paper before the Court, intended to purge Adams, the Auditor, of contempt. The Chief Justice asked if it was signed and sworn to by Adams ? Upon being answered in the negative, the Chief Justice said Mr. Adams would appear at 4 o'clock, and if he did not clearly and fully purge himself of contempt, he would go to jail.

Victor folded his papers and left, we suppose, to get them in ship shape, by having them signed and sworn to.

Saturday's proceedings will show how carpet-bag Hayes wanted to clear the Capitol of the Court. James Harris, colored, who located the penitentiary, offered a bill in the House to give the Auditor the north room now occupied by the Treasurer, and that the Auditor be relieved from all fines and penalties to which he may be subjected for his neglect to vacate the room heretofore used by the Supreme Court. Maj. Willie D. Jones, the arch rebel and Roanoke prisoner, was heard to say it was time for him to call out the Middle Division.—Galloway, colored, but the best behaved and most liberal Radical of the Senate, thought the Attorney General might give up his room as he was seldom in it. As we write this hurriedly for the press, at 12 o'clock, we learn the Senate has passed a resolution referring the whole matter to the Governor. In this the House refused to concur.

Adams is not yet in jail ; we learn that the boys on the Bench overruled the Chief Justice and Judge Reade, and the dignity and authority of the Court was not maintained. We are sorry in our hearts for a State that has such a Governor, such a Legislature and such a Court.

The Attorney General is now able to appear in Court, but he bears upon his head and face the marks of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, inflicted in a grog shop fight.

Friday Jones and Henry Hunter, colored, at first seemed indignant, like the Governor and the carpet-baggers, but now they seem mortified that the Radical whites don't behave better.

O Reconstruction ! "O tempora, O morse !"

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Radical Camp in a state of Dissension—The Speaker of the House and the Attorney General—The Supreme Court and the Auditor—The "Archives of Gravity"—The "Governor" in a Rage; He Slobbers on old man Adams, and is said to have uttered a Naughty Oath—The Senate Passes a Resolution Committing to the "Governor" the Assignment of Rooms in the Capitol, but the House Refuses to concur—O'Hara and Miller Entertain the House by a Fisticuff—Miller's Bread-Basket felt for—The Muscular French Parts them—The Revenue Bill—The Excursion up the North Carolina Railroad; all hands get *radically* "Glorious."

RALEIGH, February 16, 1869.

Dear Journal :—The Radical Camp is in a state of dissension and confusion dire.—The whole atmosphere is sulphurous and perturbed, portending still further agitation of the "loil" elements. Strange pallor sits upon the countenances of the more timid among the faithful, while each particular kink on the heads of the ebony satellites of "the Governor" doth

——"stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

I wrote you in my last of the pugilistic set-to between the hopeful Speaker of the House of Representatives and the equally hopeful Attorney General, both drunk in a Radical bar-room, in which the latter received serious wounds in his seat of honor—the cause of combat being that which set Troy and Greece by the ears. It is said, *par parenthese*, that Boner, the soap-locked and poetical Clerk of the House, will celebrate the doughty fray in appropriate hexameter, assisted by Fout Taylord, while Byrnes, the bluff and burly vocal Clerk of the Senate, assisted by Galloway and French, will chaunt the tragic lay at the next "loil" Ball.

I have, to-day, to record two other disturbances in the household of the Saints—each in its order.

The city papers of yesterday have doubtless already apprised you of the passage-at-arms between the Supreme Court and the Auditor. The facts, briefly, are these : Ever since the ejection of Pilgrim Ashley from his usurped quarters in their chamber, the Supreme Court have tolerated the presence of the imbecile old scalawag, who was elected Auditor of the State by the negroes, in one nook of the Clerk's room adjoining. On Friday, however, the Chief Justice, his stock of courtesy being exhausted, directed notice to be given to Adams to leave. Failing to do so by Saturday morning, and further failing when interrogated as to his non-compliance to give a satisfactory reason therefor, the Chief Justice, in high dudgeon, ordered the Marshal to commit him to jail for contempt of Court, and, at the same time, had his "archives of gravity" and official papers generally, thrust contemptuously out into the passages. The Marshal started jailwards with his prisoner of State, but was interrupted by *the Governor* and several of his attaches, including young Douglas, who rescued the Auditor from the not reluctant clutches of the Marshal, and conveyed him into the milder durance of the Executive office ! Holden is reported to have been in a burning rage, and literally slobbering over old man Adams, to have naughtily sworn that "he'd be damned" if the Supreme Court should put an officer of his in jail ! This produced a wonderful impression on a bevy of niggers, who had been attracted to the spot by the excitement and who, in their turn, likewise swore that they would "stand by de Gubner and ole Mars Adams agin all de Judges in de world."

Without multiplying the incidents, and taking up too much of your space, suffice it to say that the sensation soon reached the Legislature; that the temper of that body was, for the time, decidedly hostile to the Chief Justice and Court, but that no definite action was had on Saturday; that Adams did not go to jail; that Holden, when summoned to go before the Court to explain his impudent interference, flatly refused to do so; that in the meanwhile the Associate Justices of the Court began to show the white feather and to leave the Chief Justice with the bag to hold.

On yesterday the Senate passed a resolution committing to the Governor the assignment of rooms in the Capitol, but the House, with a praise-worthy sober second thought, refused to concur in a proposition which might be construed as disrespectful to the Court. Such is the present phase of the Radical imbroglio, with the addition that a rule has been served upon the Marshal to show cause why he did not obey the mandate of the Court and commit Adams to jail. This may open up the whole question again.

Does this shameful and disgusting exhibition need any comment ? While it is enough to bring the flush of honest indignation and the blush of humiliation to the cheek of every virtuous and decent North Carolinian, yet I, for one, have but little sympathy between the parties in controversy. They are all tarred with the same stick—they have all, Judges, as well as others, for the gratification of a mean and mercenary spirit, dragged down our dear old Mother from her high and pure estate, and now that they are illustrating the fruits of their criminal teaching, I care not in what attitudes of contempt or ridicule they mutually place themselves. It is the old fight between Betsy and the Bear !

The other affair, to which I have referred above, took place to-day, and was the natural sequence of the illustrious example set in high official life. It was no less than a fisticuff, in one of the vestibules of the House of Representatives, between O'Hara, the negro Engrossing Clerk, and Edgar Miller, the distinguished "friend and brother," from your city, who consents to serve his country and prostitute his shining talents in the subordinate position of doorkeeper. The cause of the quarrel was the same as that which put the powers on the first floor at loggerheads—*contention over a room in the Capitol !* Miller got in one on O'Hara's blinkers, and O'Hara felt for Miller's bread-basket, when French rushed frantically to the scene of combat and succeeded in parting the Governor's two fiery friends and companions.

Hooray for Radical rule and reconstruction ! Hooray for "loilty" ! Hooray for the Ring ! Edgar Miller against the field !

I have no matter of moment in legislative circles to chronicle. The Revenue bill is still in *transitu*, and all minor legislation gives place to it.

I have already reached my usual limit, or I might tell you of the famous excursion up the North Carolina Railroad on Thursday last, given by Extra Billy—the occasion being the trial trip of a new engine named in honor of Holden. All hands got radically "glorious," like Tam O'Shanter, and the two Billys were transported at the performance of the engine. None but men of the Governor's favorite color are to be employed about it in the capacity of engineer or firemen—which is as it should be. President Billy will name his next two engines after the two favorite dogs with which he hunted deserters during the war.

No news yet from the absconding Littlefield, absquatulating Alden, or the fugitive Mrs. Cavaly, and no signs yet of the opinion of the Supreme Court in that Injunction case.

DOT.

List of Votes

For President and Vice-President of the United States for the Constitutional Term, to Commence on the 4th of March, 1869 :

STATES.	Number of Electoral Votes.	For President. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois	For President. Horatio Seymour, of New York.	For Vice-President. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.	For Vice-President. Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri.
Maine	7	7	..	7	..
New Hampshire	5	5	..	5	..
Vermont	5	5	..	5	..
Massachusetts	12	12	..	12	..
Rhode Island	4	4	..	4	..
Connecticut	6	6	..	6	..
New York	33	..	33	..	33
New Jersey	7	..	7	..	7
Pennsylvania	26	26	..	26	..
Delaware	3	..	3	..	3
Maryland	7	..	7	..	7
North Carolina	9	9	..	9	..
South Carolina	6	6	..	6	..
Georgia	9	..	9	..	9
Alabama	8	8	..	8	..
Louisiana	7	..	7	..	7
Ohio	21	21	..	21	..
Kentucky	11	..	11	..	11
Tennessee	10	10	..	10	..
Indiana	13	13	..	13	..
Illinois	16	16	..	16	..
Missouri	11	11	..	11	..
Arkansas	5	5	..	5	..
Michigan	8	8	..	8	..
Florida	3	3	..	3	..
Iowa	8	8	..	8	..
Wisconsin	8	8	..	8	..
California	5	5	..	5	..
Minnesota	4	4	..	4	..
Oregon	3	..	3	..	3
Kansas	3	3	..	3	..
West Virginia	5	5	..	5	..
Nevada	3	3	..	3	..
Nebraska	2	3	..	3	..
Including Georgia	294	214	80	214	80
Excluding Georgia	85	214	71	214	71

ROBBERY.—We learn that the store of Mr. Jacob B. Baker, of this town, was entered on night before last by some unknown scoundrels, who abstracted a quantity of bacon, flour, coffee, &c,, therefrom. We learn that the matter is now in the hands of our police.

Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

STATE NEWS.

ANOTHER MUSS IN THE CAPITOL!

FIGHT IN THE ROOM OF THE ENGROSSING CLERK—O'HARA AND MILLER, ALIAS SULLIVAN AND HYER, MEASURE ARMS, AND DISTURB THE POETIC READING CLERK, WHO RUSHES TO THE ROOM—SUCCEEDS IN RESTORING QUIET—COMBAT RENEWED AFTER THE HOUSE ADJOURNED—FRENCH AND DIXON, MEN OF MUSCLE, SUCCEED IN PARTING THE BELLIGERENTS.

During the debate in the House of Representatives, on yesterday, on the resolution assigning rooms to State officers, O'Hara, colored, Engrossing Clerk, and Miller, colored, one of the Doorkeepers, engaged in a fisticuff in the room of the Engrossing Clerk, which so disturbed the Reading Clerk, Mr. Boner, that he rushed to the scene of action, and, by dint of persuasion, succeeded in bringing about an armistice between belligerents. After the House adjourned, O'Hara and Miller renewed the fight in the Hall, and, but for the timely interference of Mr. French, of New Hanover, and Dixon, of Greene, men of size and muscle, who pulled the chickens apart, it is impossible to say which would have won the day.—Ral. *Sentinel.*

ARREST OF THE STATE AUDITOR BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—HE IS ORDERED TO JAIL—AUDITOR'S PAPERS REMOVED TO THE PASSAGE IN THE CAPITOL AND THERE PILED UP—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE CAPITOL.—Saturday at 10 o'clock, the Marshal, by order of the Supreme Court, arrested Mr. Adams and brought him before the Bar of the Court. He was asked by the Chief Justice if he had yet complied with the order of the Court, and removed his papers from the Clerk's office ? Upon Mr. Adams answering in the negative, the Court ordered that he be committed to jail, for contempt of Court, whereupon the Marshal took into custody, and lodged him in the Governor,s office for safe keeping. Chief Justice Pearson delivering the opinion of the Court, said to Mr. Adams, "Sir, it becomes the unpleasant duty of this Court to commit you to jail. Mr. Marshal, you hear the order ?"

The Keeper of the Capitol then proceeded, with a *posse comitatus* of negroes, to remove the furniture and papers belonging to the Auditor's office—piling them up in the passage way, in a confused heap.

Ral. *Sentinel* 15th.

LONGEVITY IN N. C.—According to the census returns of 1860, we had in North Carolina, at that date, 25 whites over one hundred years of age—9 males and 13 females. There were 83 blacks over one hundred years old—32 males and 51 females.

Paupers.—We are set down as having 1,911 native paupers and 11 foreign, costing the State, for their support, $83,486 annually.

Convicts.—447 natives and 3 foreigners.

Taxation.—State tax $543,642 ; County taxes $255,417 ; Town tax $2,100 ; School, $94,731 ; Poor, $89,374 ; Road $3,620; Miscellaneous, $55,838—the whole amounting to $1,044,732.

ROCKINGHAM.—We visited this old town—our former home—a few days ago. The place is increasing just now very fast in business and importance. The Richmond Manufacturing Company has reorganized and are building a large factory to make cotton goods and thread. It will be on the site of the old one at the large and beautiful falls just below town. W. F. Leak, Esq., is the principal owner and mover in this work, as he was in the former. Col. J. W. Leak, is also interested, and Gen. A. Dockery has $3,000 stock in it. Paul Cameron of Orange, also has $25,000 stock. The stock of the Company is now $100,000. Dr. R. J. Steele and Gen. A. Dockery are about to build another, but smaller, cotton factory on the creek 6 miles above Rockingham at the site of the old Wool Carding Factory. Both these factories are expected to be in operation before the end of this year.—Two or three new firms of turpentine workers are preparing about there for large operations. Several new stores and shops have been built quite recently, and a Presbyterian church is to be erected soon.—A considerable amount of produce of all kinds finds ready market there

Fayetteville *Eagle.*

ILLNESS OF A SENATOR.—Senator Rich, of Pitt county, is lying dangerously ill of pneumonia at his boarding house in this city. Our reporter called to see him at 11 o'clock last night and was informed that very serious fears were entertained that he would not live through the night.

Raleigh *Standard*, 16*th.*

DEATH OF GEN. R. W. HAYWOOD.—Gen. Robert W. Haywood, an old citizen of Raleigh, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Lucy Bryan, in this city last night about 10 o'clock. Gen. Haywood had been complaining for some days, but no serious apprehensions were felt by his friends, and his death will be quite a shock to them. He at one time filled the office of Adjutant General of the State, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends. He had been a widower for a number of years with only one child—a daughter.

Raleigh *Standard*, 16*th.*

DEATH OF SENATOR RICH, OF PITT.—This gentleman died at his boarding house in this city Monday evening. Both branches of the General Assembly passed resolutions and ajourned over yesterday out of respect to his memory.—Ral. *Sentinel*, 17*th.*

REV. JNO. N. ANDREWS.—Below we publish a short letter from this gentleman acknowledging the receipt of such donations as he has received from different sources, together with the different amounts of the same. We suppose that Mr. Andrews has felt it to be his duty to publish this statement in order to correct an erroneous report that is now prevalent that he had been the recipient of *one thousand dollars* since his misfortune. Such is not the case, as will be seen from the figures given below, and instead of receiving such a large amount, he is still greatly in need of about *two hundred* dollars to pay for such necessaries as he was compeled to purchase before he had received a dime. He had been promised assistance from such quarters as he had a right to depend on, and upon such promises he made purchases of clothing which he is now unable to pay for, because he has been disappointed in his expectations. The following is Mr. Andrews' letter :

CABIN HOME, WAYNE COUNTY, N. C., February 10th, 1869.

MR. EDITOR :—Will you permit me, through your columns, to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations :

From the Amateur Club of Goldsboro', $52 50 ; from the citizens of Wilmington, $170 ; from the citizens of Goldsboro', $75 55 ; from the citizens of Wayne county, $32—making in all $330 05.

Besides this amount in money, (not counting a small amount from friends and relatives at a distance,) donations have been made to my family of clothing from Wilmington and other places, to the amount, I suppose, of $50.

I cannot express the depth of my gratitude to the kind friends who have extended me the helping hand at the time of misfortunes and distress. They have enabled me to partially reclothe my family and build an humble but comfortable log house, which is nearly paid for. May the blessings of our Heavenly Father ever attend them.

Very truly,
JOHN N. ANDREWS.

—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

DEATH OF JOHN NICHOLSON WASHINGTON.—With sincere regret we have to announce the death in our midst on Sunday night, at 10½ o'clock, of John N. Washington, one of our very best citizens, in the true sense of the term. Differing though we did in our political faith, at least for some few years past, yet it affords us a mournful satisfaction since it is ours to chronicle his departure, to record the many noble traits of character, and the unsullied reputation that belonged to the deceased. It may be truly said of him that he was one of Nature's noblemen, and our community cannot but feel an "aching void," now that he has gone from amoung us. Ever courteous and kind hearted, indulgent towards those who differed with him, firm but considerate in the exercise of his own views, taking a broad and comprehensive range in treating or discussing public measures, a scholar by nature as well as by education, and withal, and perhaps better than all, a friend to the poor and down trodden, an affectionate parent, and a most worthy citizen, we shall seldom if ever, look upon his like again here, where he has lived and died.

The deceased was born Nov. 19, 1819, in Wayne County, North Carolina. His father was grandson of Lewis, uncle of Gen. George Washington, the "father of his country." He was a graduate of Yale College in 1841, and also prosecuted his studies in the Law School at New Haven, Conn., directly afterward. He then returned to this State and practiced law here successfully for many years, till 1854, when he visited Europe, making a general tour upon the continent. Immediately after the surrender, he returned to New Berne, and in the Summer of '65 he was elected by the progressive portion of the community as Mayor of the city. Since the expiration of his office, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession.

He leaves behind him a wife and eight children, three of them males, to mourn their own and the public loss. His sickness was of brief duration, and was attended by Drs. Duffy and Hughes.

New Berne *Times.*

PROMOTION OF A NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We see by the New York Herald that Dr. W. H. Johnston, formerly of this city, has been appointed Medical Director of a department in Bellevue Hospital, New York. Dr. Johnson, as Captain of a company from Lincoln county, went through the late war from beginning to ending, and after the close of the war studied medicine, and has rapidly risen in his profession as the above announcement shows.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn that the Philanthropic Society of Davidson College invited the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, to deliver the Annual Oration at the next commencement, but previous engagements preventing him, the Society has invited President Johnson to fill the place on that occasion. As Mr. Johnson retires from the Presidency on the 4th of March, it is hoped he will accept.

BURNED SEVERELY IF NOT FATALLY.—A negro man named Jackson, living on Bragg Alley near the Fifth Ward precinct, was severely burned Saturday night under the following circumstances :

For some time past Jackson has been subject to convulsions, and an attendant has been kept constantly on the watch to prevent him from committing injury upon himself or others. About 8 o'clock on Saturday night the woman deeming everything secure, left the afflicted man sitting quietly near the fire, and crossed the alley to the house of a neighbor, for the purpose of indulging in a friendly conversation. She returned about an hour afterwards, and found her patient lying lengthwise across the fireplace, in the agony of convul

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1869.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to construct a Turnpike Road in the county of Carteret, through land owned by the Literary Board. [The bill asks an appropriation of $5,000.]

The question being an appeal from the decision of the Chair, the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Hayes' amendment providing that said road shall run through the lands belonging to the State, was accepted.

Mr. Robbins: An amendment providing that said appropriation shall be void if any portion of said body of land has been sold within the past year, and that none of said land shall be disposed of until the road is completed, which was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Cook: Of a bill to repeal the act granting aid to the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

By Mr. Lindsay: Of a bill to extend the Dan River and Coalfield Railroad.

By Mr. Robbins: Of a bill to provide for the appointment of Constables.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Hayes: A bill in favor of the late Sheriff of Robeson county. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

By Mr. Barrow: A bill to authorize the exchange of certain bonds issued during the war for internal improvement purposes for new bonds. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Welker: A bill to prohibit the sale of State bonds or other property set apart for the benefit of educational purposes, unless it is done by authority from the General Assembly. On his motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Wake, the rules were suspended and the Communication from the Treasurer, in reference to charges preferred against him, in the remarks made by Senator Sweet some time since on the report of the Committee on bribery, was taken up.

Mr. Jones introduced a resolution proposing to raise a joint Committee to investigate the charges made against the Treasurer.

Mr. Sweet said that while he had no particular objection to the appointment of this Committee, he could not see what was to be gained by it, because the question simply would be Jenkins vs. Jenkins. He had made no charges against the Treasurer except what was based on his own evidence before the Committee. The Treasurer now comes with a communication contradicting what he swore to before the committee, and charging him (Mr. Sweet) with making false charges. He did not think it right or just that he should be blamed simply because he *believed* what the Treasurer swore to. If the Treasurer choose to make a affidavit and correct his evidence given before the Committee after having examined his books and found that he was in error, he had no objection to such a course, but he could not see the necessity of the resolution.

Mr. Welker agreed with the Senator from Craven. He could not see that anything would be accomplished by appointing another Committee. The sworn evidence of the Treasurer is on record, and he now sends a communication correcting himself, and asks us to believe that, if the Committee is appointed and they report, we should be left in the same predicament as we are now.

Mr. Love approved of the remarks of the Senator from Guilford, and thought that as the sworn evidence and the communication of the Treasurer are both before the Senate, there was no other action necessary.

The debate was continued at some length.

Messrs. Jones, of Wake, Cook, Hayes, Smith, Robbins and Galloway, colored, favored the adoption of the resolution.

The previous question was called by A. H. Galloway, colored, and sustained, and the resolution was adopted.

Messrs. Jones, Burns and Barrow compose the Senate branch of the committee.

On motion, the committee on Propositions and Grievances were instructed to report forthwith the resolution relating to the assignment of the rooms in the Capitol to Executive Officers.

On motion the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1869.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House of the passage of the following House bills, viz:

Bill authorizing Solicitors to administer oaths in certain cases.

Bill to provide a Trial Jury for the second weeks of the term of the Superior Court.

Bill to allow causes to be reheard in certain cases.

The bills were ordered to be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. French, from the committee on Counties and Townships, reported upon the reports of the various counties that have been received up to the present.

By consent, Mr. Sinclair introduced a bill concerning public roads, bridges, &c., in Robeson. Referred.

By consent, Mr. Pou: A resolution (Senate concurring) that this General Assembly will adjourn *sine die* on the 1st of March. Lies over.

By Mr. Estes: A resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on the 8th of March. Lies over.

By Mr. Williams, of Harnett: A resolution requesting the Governor to appoint the time for holding elections in the several counties to elect County Commissioners.—Lies over.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended and the bill allowing the Committee on Counties and Townships to employ a clerk for four days, at $5 per day, was taken up, and was adopted by a vote of yeas 43, nays 34.

By Mr. Harris, of Franklin: A bill to declare void sales and purchase of slaves since the first day of June, 1863. Referred.

On motion of J. S. Leary, the rules were suspended, and the bill to remove obstructions in the Cape Fear River was taken up, somewhat amended, and passed its several readings.

Mr. Hinnant, from the committee on Enrollment, reported the following bills and resolutions as being correctly enrolled, to wit:

Resolution in reference to the Executive Mansion.

Bill to authorize the Sheriff of Columbus county to collect arrears of taxes.

Bill to amend the charter of the Green Swamp Company.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and the bill to be entitled an act to raise revenue was taken up.

The question recurred upon the 29th section in reference to the tax upon lawyers and physicians.

After a long debate and various amendments the section as amended was adopted.

The various sections of the bill was discussed and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, without coming to vote on the bill as a whole.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1869.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably on the following bills, viz:

Bill to incorporate the New Hanover Agricultural Society.

Bill to incorporate the Locksville Manufacturing Company.

Bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a Mayor and five Commissioners for the town of Hendersonville.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably on a resolution instructing the committee on Public Buildings to provide suitable rooms for the use of the Superintendent of Public Works, Auditor and State Geologist.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill to re-arrange the public offices in the Capitol. [This bill proposes to place the Auditor in the room adjoining the Treasurer.] The bill was rejected.

Mr. Wynne arose to a privileged question and said, Mr. President: I am pained to have to state to the Senate that the Auditor of the State of North Carolina is now under arrest. It is true, not for the commitment of any crime, but simply on account of a difficulty arising out of a misunderstanding between himself and the Supreme Court in his persisting to occupy a room assigned to him by this General Assembly, and which the Court ordered him to vacate. It is a shame and a disgrace to the State, and to this General Assembly, that this faithful officer should be placed in such an unpleasant dilemma because of a difference of opinion and nothing more. The Court has construed it into a contempt. All men, Mr. President, are liable to err and differ in opinion. Even *Judges* differ. I differ with many men in North Carolina in my political opinions, and for that reason ought I to be imprisoned. This Senate should make haste to relieve that unfortunate gentleman, and in order to accomplish that object, I move a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a bill.

The rules were suspended and

Mr. Wynne introduced a bill assigning the room occupied by the clerk of the Supreme Court to the Auditor, and instructing the keeper of the Capitol to furnish a suitable room for the clerk.

Mr. Wynne moved a suspension of the rules, in order to put the bill on its several readings.

Some discussion arose on this motion.—Several Senators would vote for a suspension of the rules if the bill could be amended to suit their views.

Mr. Hayes said he would vote for a suspension of the rules, but he wanted it distinctly understood that he would vote for no measure, unless it provided for the expulsion of the Supreme Court from the Capitol. He thought the General Assembly had been tampered with long enough.

The previous question was called and sustained, the vote was taken on the motion to suspend and was lost, no quorum voting.

On motion, there was a call of the House, and the Doorkeeper was dispatched after the absentees. During the interim,

A message was received from the House transmitting a bill assigning a room adjoining the Treasurer of the State, to the Auditor, and relieving him from all fines and penalties to which he may be subjected, arising from his refusal to vacate the rooms occupied by the Supreme Court.

The Senate finally adjourned without taking any action, until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13, 1869.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting the bill in relation to the power and duty of the Governor in regard to fugitives from justice with amendments.

On motion the amendment was concurred in.

Another message was received from the same body informing the House of the passage of the House resolution in regard to the State lines with an amendment making the House branch of the committee which the resolution proposes to raise "three" instead of "five."

Mr. Estes hoped that the House would not concur as the Senate had no right to have the same number upon a joint committee as the House, besides it was contrary to all precedent and custom, &c.

Mr. Durham said that the Senate was certainly equal in dignity with the House, and he did not see why that body should be not entitled to an equal number with the House upon a Joint Committee.

Mr. Estes moved to send a communication to the Senate refusing to concur in the amendment and asking for a Committee of Conference.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, and Mr. Sinclair favored the motion.

Mr. Pou was sorry that such a jealousy was springing up between the two Houses of this Assembly. He concurred with Mr. Durham in regard to the matter.

Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, said it was strange indeed to him that men who had gone deliberately to work to overturn established laws and customs upon which depended the peace, quiet and prosperity of the whole people, should now raise such a howl about custom and precedent.

After some further debate Mr. Estes' motion was put to a vote and carried.

Mr. Laflin presented the credentials of Mr. Hilliard, the member from Pitt county, and moved that he be allowed to come forward, be sworn in and take his seat.

Mr. Hilliard came to the Clerk's desk and qualified in the usual way.

Another message was received from the same body, transmitting the following bills asking the concurrence of the House, to wit:

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Insurance Company.

Bill to amend section 3, chapter 37, Revised Code, in regard to obtaining divorces. Bills placed upon the calendar.

On motion of Mr. High, the rules were suspended and the bill for the relief of S. R. Bunting was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Estes announced that the Auditor of the State had been arrested on the warrant of the Chief Justice, for not vacating the room claimed by the Supreme Court, and was now on his way to jail. He moved that the Committee on Propositions and Grievances retire and report measures for the relief of that gentleman. Carried.

By consent, J. S. Leary, colored, introduced a bill incorporating the Cape Fear Express Steamboat Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the North Carolina Purchase and Trust Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

By consent, Mr. Proctor introduced a bill extending the limits of the town of Lumberton, Robeson county. The bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Barnett, from the committee on Corporations, reported favorably upon the following bills:

Bill incorporating the J. C. Abbott Fire Relief Association, Wilmington.

Bill amending the charter of the town of Washington.

On motion of G. W. Price, colored, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to the weighing rosin at the port of Wilmington was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, was postponed until next Tuesday.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. French, announced that the Auditor of the State was now under arrest and that the financial papers of the State were being thrown pell mell into the rotunda. He called on the Chairman of the committee on Propositions and Grievances to state what measures had been taken for the relief of the Auditor.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, Chairman of that committee, submitted a bill giving the Auditor the north room, now occupied by the Treasurer, and that the Auditor of the State be relieved from all fines and penalsies to which he may be subjected for his neglect to vacate the room heretofore used by the Supreme Court. The bill passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Seymour offered a resolution instructing the Supreme Court to *nol pros* any action against the Auditor of the State in consequence of his neglect to vacate the room of the Supreme Court Clerk. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

The consideration of the special order was taken up.

On motion, the House then adjourned untill Monday morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill introduced by Mr. Wynne, assigning the room now occupied by the Clerk of the Supreme Court to the Auditor of the State, and instructing the keeper of the Capitol to furnish a suitable room for the Clerk of the Court. Motion to suspend the rules prevailed.

Mr. Lassiter said he could not see the propriety of passing this bill. The Supreme Court cannot get along without a Clerk, and it is necessary that he should be convenient to the Court room; he thought this proposition looked like dividing the Supreme Court. He hoped the bill would not pass in its present form.

Mr. Sweet said if the bill passed it would only afford a temporary relief. He thought the question should be settled definitely, and offered a substitute authorizing the Governor, with the advice of the Council of the State, to assign rooms to the Supreme Court, and to the Executive officers of the State.

Mr. Osborne said that this proposition would simply allow interested parties to select such rooms as they desire, and, if they chose to, they can turn the Supreme Court into the woods. Beside, Sir, this difficulty arises out of the management of the Auditor himself. There are a number of rooms in the Capitol that have been tendered to him and which, in his opinion, are sufficiently large for the transaction of his business. To take away the Clerk of the Court, Mr. President, would be perfectly ruinous to that body; he should be near the Court, as it is actually necessary for them to have frequent intercourse, besides the Supreme Court, by law, is entitled to the rooms they now occupy. The proposition to transfer the Court to the Executive Mansion could only render a temporary relief. The Governor has a right to occupy that building when he may choose. Suppose the transfer should be made, and the Governor should be promoted, would not the Lieutenant Governor who succeeds him have a perfect right to claim the building, certainly he would, and Sir, this whole matter can be settled at once by assigning some of the smaller rooms in the Capitol to the Auditor, and he hoped the Senate would see the propriety of such a course.

Mr. Welker said he did not like the proposition. There is a disposition to take the responsibility of this question out of the hands of the General Assembly, the proper body to settle it, and to place it upon the shoulders of the Governor. This question could be settled at once, if the Legislature would go to work in a proper manner. There is a certain gentleman in this establishment that ought to be expelled at once, and his name is *Demijohn*. When that is done, the whole matter can be arranged at once. Besides, the Council of the State are personally interested, and, as a natural consequence, they would feel a delicacy in making the assignment. This body should arrange this matter themselves, and should do it at once.

Mr. Love said he agreed with the Senator from Guilford, that this question should be settled at once. The Attorney General's office is amply sufficient to accommodate the Auditor, and it has been tendered to him, but he refused to go into it. Now, Sir, it is the duty of the General Assembly to say where he shall go, and he should be put there at once.

Mr. Smith said it had been charged, by two Senators, that the Auditor was responsible for this state of affairs; he did not think so, as he knew, of his own knowledge, that that officer had been going around for two weeks, asking the members of the General Assembly to provide a room for him, as he had been ordered to vacate the one he occupied.

Mr. Respass: Do you not know, Mr. Smith, that a bill passed the House assigning to the use of the Auditor the room now occupied by the Superintendent of Public Works, and that he (the Auditor) came into this hall and urged Senators to vote down the proposition?

Mr. Smith said he may have heard something of it, but he did not know that it influenced Senators to vote against the proposition, as many of them were of the opinion that the room was not large enough.

Mr. Love: Do you not know, Mr. Smith, the fact that the Attorney General offered to tender his room to the Auditor, and that he refused to accept it?

Mr. Smith said he had heard it, and it was because the office was not sufficiently large to transact his business that he declined the offer. He hoped that the proposition of Mr. Sweet would be adopted.

Mr. Cook moved to amend by striking out Governor and Council, and insert a Joint committee composed of three on the part of both Houses, but

Mr. Lassiter moved to amend by assigning the room adjoining the Secretary of State to the auditor.

Mr. Hayes opposed the amendment for the reason that the Secretary of State has no more room than is necessary. He was in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. Sweet, or would vote for a proposition to remove the Judicial department to the Executive mansion, or out of the Capitol. He was opposed to the Judicial department having the power to remove Executive officers out of the Capitol. He hoped the substitute would be adopted, and that the Supreme Court would be removed to the Executive mansion.

Mr. Lassiter's amendment was lost.

Mr. Love offered a substitute assigning to the Auditor the rooms now occupied by the Attorney General and that occupied by the Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Welker said he would not vote now for any proposition to place the Auditor off in a corner of the Capitol. He had been treated shamefully, having been turned out of a room arbitrarily, in which he had been placed by an act of this General Assembly. It was an insult to the State and to the General Assembly. He would vote for no proposition except one to give him an office suitable to his station as a high officer of the government, and he thought the General Assembly ought to be ashamed of themselves for delaying this matter so long.

Mr. Love's amendment was voted down.

Mr. Robbins offered to amend the substitute by striking out Council, and leave the whole matter in the hands of the Governor, which was adopted, and the substitute, as amended, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Sweet the rules were suspended and the bill was sent to the House.

Sundry bills from committees were reported by committees to the Senate—some favorably and others unfavorably.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1869.

By Mr. French: A resolution amending the rules so as to limit speeches to five minutes.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. Seymour, from the committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon the bill in relation to Landlords and Tenants, with amendments, and unfavorably upon the resolution instructing the Supreme Court to *nol pros* any action against the Auditor, as the committee thought it amounted to an unwarranted and unconstitutional interference with the prerogatives of Courts.—The bill and resolution were placed upon the Calendar.

The morning hour having expired on motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended and his resolution limiting speeches to five minutes was taken up and after a debate which lasted for some two hours Messrs. Harris, of Wake, colored, Leary, colored, and Hays, colored, opposed the resolution in the shape offered, as it would have a tendency to choke off discussion upon the school bill shortly to come up.

Messrs. French, Estes, Sinclair and others favored it, as they thought this unlimited debate would keep the Legislature in session too long.

The resolution was finally adopted allowing members to speak once for half an hour upon the main question and upon public bills.

On motion, the Revenue bill was made special order for half past 12 o'clock this morning.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a bill assigning rooms in the Capitol and Executive Mansion to the Supreme Court and State Executive officers, and asks concurrence of the House. [This bill empowers the Governor to assign the rooms in the Capitol and Executive Mansion to the Supreme Court and the State Executive officers, and repeal all acts inconsistent with this bill.]

On motion of Mr. Sinclair, the rules were suspended and the bill was at once considered.

Mr. Seymour moved to strike out the words "the Supreme Court."

After considerable debate on the amendment it was adopted by yeas 61, nays 32, when

Mr. Argo offered the following proviso to the first section:

Provided, That this act shall not be so considered as to empower the Governor to interfere with the assignment made heretofore of rooms to the Supreme Court.—Adopted by a vote of yeas 63, nays 26.

Another very long debate upon a motion made by some opponent to the bill as amended to postpone the further consideration of the matter until to-morrow.

The bill as amended then passed its several readings and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the House proposition for a committee on Conference in regard to State lines, and naming Messrs. Sweet, Osborne and Graham as the Senate branch of said committee.

The Revenue bill was then taken up, and on motion of Mr. Estes, was made the special order for 7½ o'clock this evening.

On motion, the House then adjourned to 7½ o'clock this evening.

[NOTE—In Saturday's proceedings Mr. Seymour was wrongly reported as having introduced the resolution instructing the Supreme Court to *nol pros* any action against the Auditor. It was submitted by ths Committee on Propositions and Grievances.]

Fire in Onslow.

We regret to learn that the barn belonging to Dr. E. W. Ward, of Wolf Pitt, Onslow county, N. C., was destroyed by fire on Monday night last, together with one thousand two hundred and fifty bushels of corn and two thousand bushels of ground peas, farming implements, &c. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiarism. We learn that there was an insurance on the barn, &c., amounting to about five thousand dollars.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments for Visitation in the Spring of 1869.

March 7—Fayetteville.
" 31—Kinston.
April 1—Beaufort.
" 4—Newberne.
" 7—Swamphill.
" 9—St John's, Pitt county.
" 11—Trinity Church, Beaufort county.
" 12—St. John's, Durham's Creek, Beaufort county.
" 13—South Creek, Beaufort county.
" 15—Bath, " "
" 16—Pungo, " "
" 17—Zion Church, " "
" 18—Washington.
" 21—Williamston.
" 22—Plymouth.
" 23—St. Luke's, Washington county.
" 25—St. Davide's, " "
" 28—Elizabeth City.
" 30—Hertford.
May 2—Edenton.
" 4—Gatesville.
" 6—Coleraine, Bertie county.
" 8—Windsor, " "
" 9—Woodville, " "
" 11—Scotland Neck.
" 13—Tarboro'.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17—Noon.

The Senate passed a bill last night removing certain political disabilities.

The tax bill passed in the House last night.

The negroes have perfected arrangements for a grand inauguration ball.

The House Election Committee reported today, declaring the New Orleans seat vacant.

The Reconstruction Committee reported an amendment to the Mississippi bill to-day, extending the time of the Convention to sixty days, and erasing the *per diem* restrictions.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported that the President's amnesty proclamation was not authorized by the constitution.

The minority report seats Hunt, which was ordered to be printed.

The Senate is considering navy matters.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

FLORENCE, Feb. 17—Noon.

Diplomatic relations between Italy will soon be restored.

Cadiz is making active preparations to embark six thousand troops for Cuba. Escobanto goes with the troops from the Provisional Government.

MADRID, Feb. 17—Noon.

There is a popular demonstration here for religious liberty and the abolition of capital punishment.

LONDON, Feb. 17—Noon.

Parliament was formally opened to-day.

By HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Feb. 17—Noon.

A Cadiz steamer has arrived here with one thousand troops.

The Southern Press Convention.

MOBILE, ALA., Feb. 17—P. M.

The Southern Press Convention convened in this city to-day at 12 o'clock. A large number of delegates have arrived from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

H. M. Lamar, of Columbus, Ga., was chosen presiding officer.

After the appointment of a committee to prepare business, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17—P. M.

SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee reported against present action on the credentials of Senator Miller, from Georgia.

The conference report on the navy bill was concurred in. It claims to save a million dollars and reduces the *personnel* of the navy to the standing before the war.

The Attorney General was called on for the names of persons convicted of revenue frauds and who have been pardoned by the President.

The following resolution was offered by the Judiciary Committee:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with the restoration of their rights, etc., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

The Committee on Public Lands reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad telegraph, to be called the Memphis, ElPasso and Pacific. The bill simply gives the right of way, no lands.

Mr. Stewart moved to recede from the Senate amendments to suffrage and the constitutional amendment and adopt the bill as it came from the House.

A long discussion ensued, which is still progressing.

HOUSE.—The Louisiana Election report was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

A Joint resolution regulating travel by steam vessels passed.

The amendments to the banking act were discussed all day, and finally the whole subject was tabled, when the House took a recess.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is again stated that the Senate Judiciary committee are about reporting the Virginia bill, by which the people can vote for or against the disfranchising clauses—which es voting for the Constitution itself.

Twelve hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds were issued to the Union Pacific Railroad to-day. This completes the one thousandth mile west of Omaha.

The Senate Judiciary committee say, that after a careful examination of the subject, they have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the President's proclamation of December was wholly beyond the constitutional power of the President, and that it can have no efficiency to the end reached by it. The Constitution permits him to grant reprieves and pardon, but no pardon and amnesty. They argue at some length to show that amnesty is a larger power than pardon—operating upon the crime instead of the criminal, and effecting restoration and restitution, instead of merely remitting unexecuted punishment, and proceeding like what is called a general pardon—not from the Executive, be he King or President—but from the Government, the sovereign power, which in England was the King is and with his Parliament, as in the United States it is the Congress, acting with the approval of the President, or, by a two-thirds vote, without his approval.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 17—P. M.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Underwood presiding, the case of Robert Stevens, negro, of Charleston, S. C., against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company for putting his wife in a second class car, by force, after selling her a first-class ticket, came up.

The Judge, in his charge to the Jury, which was half blacks and half whites, said: "Distinction on account of color was a relic of barbarism which had been happily done away with, even if that sink of iniquity, New York, where it had been tolerated longer than elsewhere to secure Southern trade."

After an incidental statement to the effect that Virginians were given to drunkenness, and that their clergy were not exempt from this frailty, the Judge read several extracts from the Bible, and closed by instructing the Jury to teach this Company that they must not make distinction on account of color.

The Jury brought in a verdict of $1,600 damages for the plaintiff.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17—P. M.

Official advices from the Washita Mountains state that the Indians are coming in rapidly.—They will be immediately placed on the reservations.

Both Houses of the Legislature defeated the motion to strike the word white from the State Constitution, by a vote of 14 to 17. Two Senators voted nay because they wanted male also erased.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Noon.

Stocks weak and unsettled. Money active at 7 ₩ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange 108½.—Gold 134¼. Five-twenties, of '62, 114¾. North Carolina's 62½; new 59½.

Flour dull and 5@10 cents lower. Wheat dull and 1@2 cents lower. Corn dull and ½ cent lower. Pork—new mess $32 75@$32 87½. Lard dull—steam rendered, in bbls., 19¾@19¾ cents. Cotton dull and heavy—middling 29 cents. Turpentine drooping—quoted at 55½ cents. Rosin quiet at $2 55@$2 60. Freights dull.

Miss Judith Russel, of New Bedford, writes: I have been afflicted with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. While visiting some friends in New York, who were using PLANTATION BITTERS, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine glass full after each meal. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.
feb 19 121—w1deod

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, including the celebrated Corliss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., Utica, New York.
feb 19 121—d&w6m

BLANKS.

Persons writing from the country to the JOURNAL OFFICE for Blanks should be particular and state the kind wanted, and whether for Court, Commissioners or Magistrates.

We will mention those we have on hand, viz:
Appearance Bonds—can be used in any suit.
Subpœnas for debt before Magistrate.
Judgment of debt before Magistrate.
Magistrates Execution for debt.
State Warrants.
Peace Warrants.
Search Warrants.

It would be well for those wishing the above Blanks to have some of all. A debt cannot be collected under Magistrate's jurisdiction, by execution, without a Subpœna, Judgment and Execution.

We sell our Blanks very low, and we know they are at least half the price of similar Blanks in another city. ENGELHARD & PRICE.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₩ lb	36 @	37	
BAGGS, ₩ M.....	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 30	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₩ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₩ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	19 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₩ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	27 @	28½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	28½	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₩ yd	21 @	22	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₩ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL, ₩ bushel	1 20 @	1 25	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₩ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₩ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 05	
FEATHERS, ₩ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₩ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	18 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₩ bbl., Northern			
Family	9 00 @	15 00	
Superfine	6 50 @	8 00	
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25	
GLUE, ₩ lb	20 @	24	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	80 00 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ₩ bushel,			
Corn	1 05 @	1 15	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 00 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 50	
Carolina	10 @	10½	
HIDES, ₩ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	19 @	20	
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	0 00 @	1 35	
Northern	0 85 @	0 90	
IRON, ₩ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₩ ton	140 00 @	145 00	
LIQUORS, ₩ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₩ bbl	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 60 @	1 65	
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	48 @	50	
do bbls	55 @	60	
Sugar house	0 @	87½	
do bbls	38 @	40	
Syrup, bbls	80 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₩ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	0 00 @	2 90	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 90	
Hard	0 00 @	1 85	
Tar, ₩ bbl	0 00 @	2 90	
Tar, in orde	0 00 @	3 00	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 50 @	6 00	
do No. 1	2 50 @	4 50	
do No. 2	1 90 @	1 95	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 75	
Spirits Turpentine, ₩ gal	00 @	51	
NAILS, ₩ lb.,			
Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₩ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	38 @	40	
PEA NUTS,	1 50 @	2 05	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 90 @	1 00	
Irish, ₩ bbl	4 00 @	4 50	
PROVISIONS, ₩ lb., N. C. Bacon			
Hams	22 @	22½	
Middlings	19 @	20	
Shoulders	18 @	19	
Hog round	19 @	20	
Western Bacon.			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	19 @	19½	
Shoulders	16½ @	17	
Lard, N. C	20 @	23	
do North'n	17 @	22	
Butter, N. C	30 @	40	
do North'n	45 @	50	
Cheese	15 @	21	
PORK, Northern, ₩ bbl			
City Mess	35 00 @	36 00	
Thin "	31 00 @	31 00	
Prime	30 00 @	31 00	
Rump	00 00 @	00 00	
SALT, Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground			
cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 15 @	2 20	
American	1 70 @	1 90	
SUGAR, ₩ lb.,			
Cuba	16 @	17	
Porto Rico	16 @	17	
C	17 @	18	
B	18½ @	19	
A	19 @	20	
Crushed	20 @	00	
SOAP, ₩ lb.,			
Northern,	7 @	13	
Wilmington, Ext. Family, 10½	@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical,	9½ @	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ₩ M., Contract	4 00 @	6 00	
Common	3 00 @	3 50	
STAVES, ₩ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₩ M., Shipping	11 00 @	12 50	
Mill, prme	9 50 @	10 50	
Mill Fair	8 00 @	9 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00 @	7 00	
TALLOW, ₩ lb	10 @	11	

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, February 18, 1869.

TURPENTINE—Since the close of our last review the market for this article has ruled with less firmness, and, as will be seen from our table of sales below, prices have declined fully 30@35 cents—closing at $2 90 for soft, and $1 85 for hard, ₩ bbl. of 280 lbs. The receipts for some time past have been fully fair, the high stage of the water courses allowing parcels from above tideway to reach market more freely, and for the week just ended the sales reach 9,350 bbls, as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	Hard.
Friday	2,600	$3 20@$3 25	$2 05@$2 10
Saturday	1,672	3 20	2 05
Monday	1,600	3 00	1 95
Tuesday	1,643	2 90@3 00	1 80@1 95
Wednesday	1,400	2 90	1 85
Thursday	435	2 90	1 85

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market for this article has ruled unusually quiet, and under the adverse news from abroad prices have declined 2½@3 cents on former quotations. There has been but little enquiry from buyers, and the transactions have been principally confined to small lots as they arrive. The receipts for the week have been measure, and there is only a small quantity in receivers' hands—the bulk of the stock being held by speculators, which is not offered on market at present; we therefore quote the market as closing quiet at 51 cents. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday	47	casks at 53 cents per gallon.	
Saturday	20	" " 53	" "
Monday	30	" " 54	" "
Tuesday	15	" " 52½	" "
Do	52	" " 52	" "
Do	47	" " 51	" "

Sales were also made on Friday of 200 casks, deliverable this week, at 53 cents for country, and 53½ cents for N. Y. packages.

ROSIN.—In this article we have to report a quiet market for the lower grades during the week just ended, and prices show a shade decline.—The unfavorable advices from abroad have had the effect to somewhat check operations, and the transactions

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

State Railroads.

We are glad to agree with the Newbern *Times* in its views in regard to the sale of the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad. In fact, the JOURNAL some month or more since warned the people of the State that a plan was on foot to accomplish this very purpose, and the attempt would be made to *force* the State into this measure. This great work, for which the people of North Carolina have so long been taxed to meet the interest on the debt contracted to build it, like other Railroads which owe their existence to the liberality of the State, was intended not only to develop the resources of those sections through which it passes, but also to build up her own seaports, and thus add to the wealth of the entire State. To make these great East and West lines of Railroads tributary to other States would be a most suicidal policy, and sacrificing the certain and permanent interests of the entire State for the imaginary and temporary interests of individuals.

If the unparalleled energy and liberality which projected and completed the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad had instead built a road of equal length along the present route of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, our city and the whole State would long since have reaped ten thousand fold the fruits of that work and the wisdom which projected it. And, after the money and labor had been expended and the road completed to the mountains, of a piece with the present ruinous project of selling the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad, would have been the folly of selling to Charleston the section west of Charlotte or some other point of intersection, by which the wealth of our State would have been poured into the lap of South Carolina. Our lines of railroad running North and South, without a sacrifice to their Stockholders too great to be demanded or expected, can never be operated entirely with a view to promote the interests of the State. But surely it is not too much to expect that roads beginning at our own coast and penetrating our mountains, and built for the most part by the Treasury of the State, should be operated for the mutual benefit of the people of the State, or at least that a controlling interest should not be sold to parties whose personal interest will cause them to sacrifice the welfare of North Carolina.

We have always believed that the failure to pay the January interest upon the public debt had some connection with the proposition to sell the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad. And we predict that the April interest will not be met unless money is obtained by this sale or borrowed by a hypothecation of the stock of that road. The men who manipulate the finances of North Carolina for Governor Holden and Treasurer Jenkins, desire to purchase this stock, and they are too shrewd to borrow money upon easy terms as calculated to thwart their scheme. It is absurd to say that a State whose bonds are firm upon the stock boards; whose early prosperity is assured through the wisdom of the new progress which has seized upon her, and whose political condition is reported as more satisfactory to Congress than any of the Reconstructed States, cannot borrow a few hundred thousand dollars to meet her solemn obligations. Is it because of a want of confidence in the fidelity and intelligence of our public officials? Or because the dark shadow of doubt and suspicion has been thrown over official honesty in North Carolina? We trust neither is the case, but a malicious desire to further selfish ends stands in the way of success. It is to be hoped that timely exposure may save the State from loss, and prevent her Railroads from being converted into great leeches to suck the wealth of North Carolina to enrich other States.

Congressional Heroes.

The telegraph and letters published this morning tell of one of the most disgraceful scenes which has ever outraged the Halls of Congress, if any is possible to surpass some which have heretofore cast dishonor upon that body. The two principal actors, BUTLER and BINGHAM, have figured largely in all of these disreputable transactions. Butler's brutality and robberies during the war will hand his name down to everlasting ignominy. Bingham's wicked complicity in the *murder* of Mrs. Surratt will damn him for aye. The malignant and cowardly vindictiveness with which each has pursued the helpless people of the South since the war, will make their names a by-word and a reproach wherever truth and manliness are honored.

These two leaders of Congress, so similar in their cowardly malevolence and their disreputable prominence, yet present marked differences in their prominent characteristics. These antagonisms, distinguished only in their modes of malignity, frequently throw these Congressional heroes and rivals into conflict, as was the case during the past few days. That Butler is a physical coward is evident from his conduct during the war, and in nothing so glaringly as his malicious brutality to the ladies of New Orleans. His rival, on the other hand, is a most consummate moral coward. Having no ambition but to remain prominent in politics, he is blown about by every breeze of popular caprice. In Butler there is something to admire in the boldness and ability with which he meets public opinion, when in conflict with his own views and interests, and overwhelms it, as he did in the recent election in his State. He, too, shows an independence towards the incoming administration, as rare as it is defiant. His political positions are announced and sustained with a firmness and vehemence that would be desirable in better and truer men. So boldly does he take his stand, and so faithfully does he vindicate his cause, that we sometimes are led to think he is not so black as he is painted.

Bingham, with not a tithe of his rival's ability, either has more vindictiveness in his nature, or more cowardice in its exhibition. There has been no injustice or humiliation thrust upon the South by either the last or the present Congress that did not find an active supporter, and frequently a malicious author, in him. One of the leaders in the passage of the Reconstruction acts, he has always been the first to violate their provisions, when it resulted in further oppression to the Southern people. He it was who forced upon Alabama a Constitution and officers which her voters had rejected in accordance with the terms which he had proposed; he it is that now desires to force upon Mississippi a form of government which her people have rejected. In every form in which negro suffrage has been proposed, save one, he has been its foremost friend, and white disfranchisement has been furthered by every effort he was able to bring to bear. No one has shown himself in advance of Bingham in forcing the Southern whites under the control of the negro population.

Distinguished by such leadership, it was with marked surprise that among the two or three Radicals who joined the Democrats in opposition to the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution giving the negroes of the United States the right to vote and hold office, we found the name of Bingham. Yet, when we view the political history of the man, we ought not to be surprised that his vote has thus given the lie to his position for two years. Ohio has recently voted very largely against negro suffrage, and Bingham came near losing his own election by his course upon this question. When it came to a contest between principle and position, his cowardly nature shrunk from the combat, and he meanly betrayed his friends, and voted in opposition to his whole political life. Only when helpless women and a conquered people are the victims, does his courage find expression and his malice an abiding place.

His boldness in the present debate is because he is backed by the whole force of the incoming administration—his apparent courage finds its support in the great strength of GRANT's name. When we view his cowardice and his malignity, we are sometimes led to believe that he is blacker than he is painted.

Fourteenth Senatorial District.

We are glad to hear that the Conservatives of Bladen and Columbus are fully alive to the importance of the election to be held on the 18th instant. The selection of Colonel THOMAS F. TOON as a candidate seems to meet with favor on all hands.—In every sense of the word it was one eminently fit to be made. Fully identified with the people of the District; known to every one as an upright, inteligent and honorable citizen; having performed faithfully and well every duty, public and private, to which he has been called; in every sphere in life the champion of the right and the opposer of the wrong, and in all, THE GENTLEMAN, Colonel TOON must claim the favorable consideration of the good people to whom his name has been presented for their support. More than at any other time does North Carolina need honest and upright men in her public councils. Never was public virtue at so low an ebb, and never did our necessities require more watchful and resolute probity in the selection of our public officials. Our law-makers at least should be above suspicion.

What a contrast there is between Col. TOON and his competitor, Mr. A. J. Jones, we have already shown by quoting from the official documents on file in the Secretary of States' office and published among the Legislative papers of 1865 and '66. How Mr. Jones can explain away the foul and criminal charges there preferred and proved, we cannot tell, or how he has the brazen effrontery to expect honest men to support him while this dark cloud rests upon his character. We regard his present position an insult to the intelligence and pride of those people, if not a direct attack upon their honesty.

In the name of Heaven! has there not been enough damage done to the reputation and credit of North Carolina by the exploits of recent speculators upon the finances of the State, without raking from the smouldering memories of the past the morbid and chronic cases which have left foul blotches upon her name.

Ranking's Abstract.

The immense amount of medical facts which accumulate during a year seems to have created a necessity for an abstract from the more elaborate articles announcing them, both for the convenience of the busy practitioner and the book maker.—However much we condemn such periodicals as a class, upon the ground that they engender a taste for sensations in the medical sciences, we are sure that the periodical before us is appreciated by medical men as containing a well condensed and well arranged system of scientific intelligence for ready reference.

Hay's Journal and Ranking's Abstract together with the Medical News and Library for $6, free of postage.

Address Henry C. Lea, 706 & 708 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Despotism of Reconstruction.

We know of noting which will so open the eyes of the people to the crimes and follies of Reconstruction as the series of extracts from the manly correspondence of Governor WORTH with the President and with our military Commanders. It is a sad spectacle to see men eminent in the history of the country, and whose reputations are without spot or blemish, sinking everything, honor, truth and character, in a base attempt to tyranize over helpless people at the bidding of a malignant sectional prejudice and to forward the base purposes of party. It seems that scarcely one of the distinguished soldiers ordered South to carry out the Reconstruction acts escaped with untarnished reputation, so strong was the vortex impelling him to dishonorable actions, and so seductive were the blandishments of uncontrolled power. The exceptions, while maintaining their honor unsullied, fell under the ban of party proscription.

Governor WORTH had the manhood to protect his reputation when assailed by those high in authority, and by reading the following letter it will be seen how General CANBY's zeal to further the ends of those whose servants he made himself outran his discretion:

Extract from Gov. Worth's letter to the President, dated Dec. 31st, 1867.

AS TO THE PERQUIMANS PRISONERS.

Gen. Canby, in his letter to Gen. Grant, professes to find in my action in this case, just ground for imputing to me "disingenuousness." Let the record facts decide to which of us "disingenuousness," a quality disreputable to anybody, particularly to a veteran General, justly attaches.

In September last a petition was sent me from Chowan county (a copy is annexed marked A,) from a number of citizens whose representations were entitled to as much respect as would be due to any like number of citizens anywhere. I call your special attention to it. The history of the case rested on documentary proofs, unmistakably exhibits the spirit of the military dynasty under which we live.

A white man named Pratt had shot a negro. I forbear to encumber this communication with the alleged circumstances of provocation tending to justify or mitigate the act. The negro lingered for some time. When it was ascertained he was likely to die, I am credibly informed that Pratt voluntarily surrendered himself to the civil authorities of Chowan, where the alleged crime was committed, courting investigation into the circumstances. After the negro died, the civil authorities thought proper, besides keeping Pratt in jail, to put irons on him. A disguised crowd, in the night time, forced the jailor to surrender the keys and liberated the prisoner. No one of the crowd has been identified. Upon a representation of these facts to me, I immediately issued a proclamation, offering a reward from our poor State Treasury for the apprehension of Pratt.—Up to this, neither jaundiced prejudice nor radical malevolence had imputed default to the civil authorities, but a military detective emmissary is sent from Charleston, by whose action six orderly citizens from the adjacent county of Perquimans, to-wit: Whitaker Myers, James Harrell, William White, Sr., Isaac White, and William White, Jr., are arrested, and without any known evidence, then or since, are dragged from their homes and detained as military prisoners for some two months, and put to work on the streets, &c., not informed of the charges preferred against them, or allowed to confront their accusers.

In reply to this petition, and my remonstrance enclosing it to Gen Canby, (see copy of this remonstrance marked Q.) Gen. Canby says, (see exhibit marked R.) "that detectives were sent upon the trace of the guilty parties, who succeeded in ferretting them out, and they were arrested and turned over to the commanding officer at Plymouth, N. C., (not Fort Macon, as stated in his letter to Gen. Grant,) until the civil authorities could try them. The commanding officer of the post was authorized to take bail for them if it should be offered. I see no ground for complaint in the fact that persons charged with crime have been arrested by the military authorities and held in custody until the civil authorities are prepared to try them."

If these detectives found any evidence implicating these parties, and they were acting in aid of the civil authorities, why was not this evidence disclosed to the civil authorities for their action? Or why, after the arrest, were they carried to Plymouth—detained some two months as military prisoners, no civil officer being informed of the pretended evidence, or called upon to issue process, and cause this evidence to be heard, and the accused allowed to confront their accusers? The friends of the accused, as I am credibly informed, went to Plymouth and asked to become bail for them. They could have given bail in any penalty, reasonable or unreasonable. Bail was refused.—After some two months detention they were released, as I learn, on their parole or recognizance to appear at Plymouth whenever required by the military authority. In order to procure authentic information as to this release, I have recently, through a friend, asked of the military officer in command at Plymouth, a copy of the parole or recognizance under which they were released. This officer replied that the copy could no be furnished, because no written evidence of the parole or recognizance was kept.

Gen. Canby, in his letter to Gen. Grant, says in reference to this matter: "The arrests were made upon the application of the Sheriff of Chowan county, based upon the affidavits of the jailor and his wife as to the forcible rescue. The prisoners were sent to Fort Macon for safe keeping until the civil authorities were prepared to try them, and the commanding officer of that post was directed to admit them to bail if suitable bail was offered." He says my statement to him "is not an ingenuous statement. At the date of this statement the Governor had made but one remonstrance to me on this subject, and he *knew by my letter of Sept. 17th, 1867, that in one of the cases cited in that remonstrance, the arrests were made at the requests of his own agents and in aid of the civil authorities*;" and he makes this the occasion to refer to the "comity" to the civil authorities, which he had acted on years long gone by before the late war. I beg you to recur to the copy of that letter of 17th of Sept., 1867. He asserts that *I knew from that letter that the arrests were made at the instance of my agents*. No such pretence is insinuated in his letter of Sept. 17th, nor had I ever heard of any such pretence until I read this groundless imputation upon me, in his letter to General Grant. From a recent letter from the Sheriff of Chowan, now before me, covering a copy of the affidavit of the jailor, I am warranted in saying not only that I *knew* nothing leading me to suppose the arrest had been made at the instance of my agents, but that the *assertion is without color of foundation*. The Sheriff says the arrests were not made at his instance and that he has never heard of any evidence to implicate any of the accused; and the jailor by his affidavit, swears nothing to create the suspicion against any of them, and I am informed and believe that the military detectives brought the accused before the jailor and his wife, neither of whom pretended to identify either of them.

The acts of Congress under which Gen Canby is acting, warrant him in regarding me as his subordinate; and if I had anticipated the reference to Gen. Canby of my letter to you, I might not have deemed it proper to use the terms "iniquitous" and "military despotism," but upon reflection, I am unable to perceive that they characterize too strongly the acts to which they referred.

I am extremely averse to controversy, and if I could have found in the acts of our military commandants any of the sensible statesmanship which has marked the conduct of Gen. Hancock, no jarring would have occurred; but I would much prefer peremptory dismissal from office, to silently acquiescing in what I regard as unnecessary, unwise and cruel military oppression.

I have the honor to be,
Yours very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of N. C.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

"Hammering Away at Revenue"—A Bomb-Shell—Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!!—Expenses of the State Government—Repudiation—Money! Money!! Money!!!—Radical Reconstruction and the Legal Profession—Raleigh—Holden! Holden!! Holden!!!—The Fetich Chief and the Negro—Tableaux—The Speaker of the House and the Attorney General, &c., &c.

RALEIGH, February 12, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Both Houses of the Legislature are *hammering* away at Revenue—"Price, colored," Estes, the gay and festive, and French, the muscular, striking the heaviest and most artistic blows on the financial anvil. The Machinery bill, having passed the House, is now pending in the Senate, while the Tax bill proper, *ingens horror*, is winding its slow length along in the former body. The three worthies mentioned above, with the other Neckars, Nick Biddles and Jay Cookes of the House (including Ashworth and Cuffee Mayo, Laflin and Isham Sweat—all, like Brutus, "honorable men,") were caught somewhat napping on Wednesday, when an amendment was offered, striking out "two-fifths of one per cent." as the tax upon all real and personal property, and inserting "one-fourth of one per cent.," and *adopted*. This startled the Governor away down in his office and brought Davy Jenkins hobbling up stairs incontinently. A motion was made to reconsider, the party lash was cracked, and, like curs used to the thong, the whole pack crouched submissively, and lo! it was done. It transpired, in the course of the *debate* (if any of the rambling talks that occur hourly in the House can be dignified by the name), that the Radicals estimate the amount necessary to be raised by taxation for the current year, at $1,375,000, viz: $1,000,000 ostensibly for interest on *old* debts and the remainder for the ordinary expenses of the State government. Supposing that the value of property in the State is, what they extravagantly, as I believe, estimate it to be, $200,000,000, 40 cents on the dollar will only realize $800,000—showing a deficit of $575,000 to be made up from incomes, franchises, &c.—But when it is seen, as it must be, that the expenses of this profligate, thieving State government, to say nothing of Ashley's mammoth educational swindle and humbug, will *largely* exceed the assumed amount, the idea of meeting the exigencies of the situation, and paying the interest on the debt (to say nothing of the recent reckless and extravagant appropriations), by a tax bill, which stops short of practical confiscation, is simply preposterous and is a transparent sham. Most of these men really expect Repudiation, and, having already provided for themselves, they care not how soon it comes; and come it will, practically, though I deny that *Repudiation* is the right name for the non-recognition of an unlawful and fraudulent obligation.

The alarm of the Radical leaders in this matter, when they found out that the amendment was adopted, was because of the *appearance* of the thing—that is all. It is given out, you know, that money can only be borrowed on the faith of a plausible Revenue bill, and the faithful in the Legislature want their *per diem*, and Holden wants his salary, and Victor Barringer wants his Code pay, and Menninger wants his pickings and stealings, and the stunning young Douglas wants his pin money, and Miller, the negro door-keeper, is crazy for greenbacks, and Coleman wants grogpence, and Jaybird Jones can't "let it float" without spondulics, and the Supreme Court can't go to concerts, &c., in a body, at Tucker Hall without the rhino, and, in one word, the "trooly loil" must have *money, money*—

——"true magnetic pole, to which
All ('loil') hearts point duly *North*, like trembling needles."

And how could they have got their soul's desire if that amendment had stood? But can the tax, as it stands, most inadequate although most oppressive, deceive moneylenders? We shall see. Meanwhile foul birds, of the Pruyn *genus*, hover about and fatten on the chance-crumbs of the "situation."

Radical "reconstruction" has laid its impious hands on all that is valuable or venerated—on all, in our State systems, that is time-approved and time-hallowed. The latest blow from its fell and brutal hand, is at the legal profession. Any man in the State, without regard to color, moral character or qualifications—he may be unable to read or a freshly-released convict from the penitentiary—who may be able to beg, borrow or steal $20 for the purpose, can, upon the payment of that amount and without examination, be licensed to practice law! So that we shall now have as many Fetich "barristers" as there are quack "doctors" in James City, opposite Newbern. What more, however, could be expected of a party that made Tourgee a Judge, Chicken Stevens a Senator or Blythe a Saint?

Beyond these matters, legislative proceedings have been spiritless since my last. The city itself I find to be duller than at any period of my stay, though the fine weather brings out the population on the streets, and the *fair* disport themselves in the balmy air like so many beautiful butterflies.

I see it stated in the papers that a negro Fire Company has been organized here. Let it be incorporated and called "Holden." Let every "Township" in the State, in which there may be a large negro majority, be called "Holden." Let every corporation of any sort or description, that is to be manipulated by negroes, be called "Holden." So that the name shall be beslavered with negro, now and forever, and the one shall not be mentioned without suggesting, by the most natural and intimate association, the other. It is said to be the *regimen* in some Inebriate Asylums to cure the patient by *disgusting* him beyond measure with liquor. It is put in his every beverage, his bread is soaked in it, his food is cooked with it, it enters as an element into every preparation put before him. The negro diet will be good for the Chief Fetich in this State, as Gen. Hill calls the Governor.

Some of the ladies of this city have been giving a series of attractive and charming tableaux for the benefit of the Temperance organizations. They were for a praiseworthy object and deservedly successful. Some of the scenes were illustrative of the designs of the Order. But a more *striking* tableau of *this* character, it is said, was presented, a few nights since, at a Radical Restaurant in this city, when the Speaker of the House of Representatives kicked *a posteriori*, the Attorney General of the State, down a flight of steps! It brought down the house, and well it might. Hurrah for Radical reconstruction. DOT.

A Real Sensation—Attempt to Shoot President Johnson.

Last evening the whole corps of reporters and correspondents were filled with excitement by a rumor that an attempt had been made to murder President Johnson. The facts, as we learn them from the police officers, are simply, that about 9 o'clock last night a woman attempted to force her way past the usher in charge of the door into the President's office. Upon questioning her it was evident she was insane. She refused to give her name, and answered the interrogatories as to her business by saying: "I am the arm of Him who sent me; war is this day declared, and I have been delegated by God Almighty to kill the President of the United States." Upon searching her a double-barrelled pistol was found concealed under her shawl. She was taken in charge by officer Shelton, detailed for duty at the Executive mansion, and conveyed to the Central guard-house, where a preliminary examination was had by Justice Clark. From papers in her possession it was concluded that her name is Annie O'Neill, living at the corner of Twenty-fourth and L streets, and she was committed by Justice Clark for further examination. The pistol found in her possession was ascertained not to be loaded. Subsequently she was visited at the station house by her father and sister, from whom it was learned that she was formerly employed in the Treasury Department, and with her earnings had purchased the property where they reside. Yesterday it appears she was notified that her title to the property was imperfect, being only a "tax title," and this information produced insanity, the result of which was her visit to the Executive mansion. There will be a further examination of the case this morning.—*National Intelligencer, 11th.*

Arrival of a Distinguished Visitor.

The Richmond Examiner of last Wednesday says:

Our readers will remember that after the naval engagement between the Kearsage and the Alabama off the coast of France, in which the latter vessel was sunk, Captain Bingham, an English gentleman, who was cruising in the vicinity in his private yacht, the Deerhound, rescued Admiral Semmes and several of the crew of the Alabama from drowning. This act of kindness on his part created quite a sensation, and at one time there was a probability that a serious international question would grow out of it. Captain Bingham arrived in this city yesterday, and is the guest of Mr. M. T. Woolly.

"Well, Dick," said a doctor to a polite man whose wife he had been attending, "how is your wife?" She is dead, I thank you."

STATE NEWS.

"LOYALIZED."—Mr. P. A. Wilson, of Salem, is the only North Carolinian among the last large batch of "rebels" who have been made full citizens by Congress.

BAYBERRY WAX.—The Rev. E. F. Rockwell, of Statesville, sends us the following advertisement clipped, he says, from a Northern paper, viz:

WANTED—5,000 pounds Bayberry Wax, Also same quantity Beeswax, for which the highest price will be paid.
LANMAN & SEVIN, Apothecaries.

Prof. R. remarks: "I am told that the shrub that produces the 'Bayberry Wax' is abundant in the low country. I do not know about it, but attention ought to be called to it."

We are informed by a friend who does know, that the shrub is abundant throughout Eastern North Carolina, and that any quantity of the "Bayberry Wax" might be obtained, if our peple would turn their attention to the procuring of it. He says that it is valuable for medical and other purposes, and that it might become a source of no little profit to our people.

We should be glad to have further reliable information on the subject.
Fayetteville *Presbyterian*.

His Excellency Governor Holden has remitted the costs incurred by the following parties for misdemeanors alleged to have been committed under military orders during the rebellion, to wit: Patrick Applewhite, Haywood White, Harvey Peacock, David Peacock, Wm. Hall, Enoch Applewhite, Baalam Hall and Britt Barnes.

All of the above parties are residents of the county of Wilson.—Ral. *Standard*.

The above is as near the truth as the *Standard* generally gets, when referring to matters relating to this county. The facts in the case are: The above named negroes, in the fall of last year, whipped unmercifully a man of their own color, because he voted the Democratic ticket. They were arrested and brought up before the Superior Court, at its last session for this county, for trial. They admitted their guilt, and were sentenced to different periods of labor in the chain-gang as a punishment therefor. Now, if it was right for the Governor to pardon these his special friends, who were unwilling that a black man should vote against him, why did not the *Standard* tell the truth about it?—Wilson *Plaindealer*.

MASS MEETING IN LEXINGTON—RELIEF.—A large meeting of the citizens of Davidson county was held in the Court House, in Lexington on the 6th day of February.

On motion of Col. W. F. Henderson, Henderson Adams, Esq., Auditor of the State, was unanimously elected Chairman, who on taking the Chair delivered a forcible and well directed speech.

On motion Levi E. Johnson, Esq., was elected Secretary.

An elaborate speech of an hours length was delivered by David Moffit, Esq. He was followed by M. H. Pinnix in a speech of some three quarters of an hour. The meeting was then addressed by Col. W. F. Henderson and others. All of the speeches were well received by the large and appreciative audience. They showed conclusively that it would be to the interest alike of the creditor and debtor as well as of the whole State, to compromise, and if need be, to force by legislative enactment a speedy settlement of all old claims, at about 25 per cent of the individual indebtedness; that if such a compromise was not effected the people would be driven into bankruptcy, the creditor would lose all and the debtor be ruined.

The following resolutions were then introduced and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, before the late war, a custom prevailed in this State, among the people by which business and trade was chiefly carried on, commonly known as the credit system, and by means of which the people became largely involved in debt; and

WHEREAS, the basis upon which this custom prevailed, or the property which stood as a basis and pledge, or security, for the extension of this system, have been swept away by the ravages of civil war, whereby the people, almost insolvent, are rendered unable to pay to the full amount the debts thus so largely contracted; and

WHEREAS, it is absolutely essential that these old debts, which are now paralysing the energies of the people, should be speedily settled, in order that the people might turn their attention to industrial and economical pursuits, and thereby become more able to pay taxes to the government, to restore confidence among themselves, and to re-inaugurate prosperity throughout the whole land; therefore

Resolved, by the people of Davidson county, in mass meeting assembled, that it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that all debts contracted before the 1st day of May, 1865, should be speedily settled on the basis of the debtor paying or securing to the creditors about 25 per cent of the indebtedness; that the interest alike of the creditor and debtor, as well as of the whole State, would be promoted thereby; that the creditor would realize more money by such a compromise than by driving the debtor into bankruptcy, by attempting to collect the whole amount.

Resolved, That we hereby instruct our members of the General Assembly from this county to vote for, and to use their influence to carry, all such measures as tend to force the settlement of old debts upon the plan above described.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of the State to call primary and county meetings, to give expression to their views on this subject and assist us in appealing to the Legislature to take prompt and effective steps to carry out the object sought by these resolutions.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, with a request that they have them read before their respective bodies, and that copies be furnished the Raleigh *Standard* and *Sentinel* for publication, and that all the papers in the State be requested to copy them.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.
HENDERSON ADAMS, Ch'm.
LEVI E. JOHNSON, Sec.

BLOODY WORK—HOUSE BURNT—WOMAN SHOT.—Martha Turner, who lives up the Railroad a few miles from this place, has been in the habit of keeping a notoriously bad house. From what we can learn it was the headquarters of a gang of thievish negroes who depredated about the country and made this house the depot for their ill-gotten supplies. In addition to this there was a prostitution of female virtue carried on at this house, at the thought of which the white skin shudders and revolts. On last Sunday night this woman was shot with a pistol ball to the right of her left eye; the ball striking the hard bone that shelters the eye and glancing through her temple; it made an ugly wound, hanging the skin over her cheek. She states that there was a gang of about eight men and that after shooting her they went off and in a few minutes returned, when she ran out and they burnt her house and all that was in it down to the ground. She claims to have recognized a white man and two negroes among the party. The woman and her children have since been taken to the poor house. No matter what the character of this poor wretch be, the perpetrators of this deed should be brought to justice and the law upheld.
Hillsboro *Recorder*.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—One day last week as a negro named Croker was riding through the South Western portion of this county he was halted by a negro man and at the muzzle of a pistol his money or his life was demanded. He handed out his last cent; one dollar and a half. The negro then made a rake at Croker with a knife, cutting through his pants, drawers and shirt. From the description given by Croker, the negro is thought to have been one Daniel Latta, who bears no good character, and who has since absented himself from that section.—Hillsboro' *Recorder*.

DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCY.—We are indebted to His Honor, Judge Brooks, for the following list of Bankrupts discharged since our last report:

Currituck County—John W. Sanderlin, Carey Spence, William Goodman, J. L. Morrisett, G. C. Bosewood, George W. Halstead, E. W. Jones, S. K. Cox.
Hertford.—Dan'l Valentine, C. E. Worrell, S. M. Aumack, W. L. Daniel.
Pasquotank.—Jos. B. Shaw, Dan'l Daily, Thos. M. Cook, Seth Morgan, Wm. C. Davis, William Towe, Thos. O. Towe.
Tyrrell.—Thos. W. Knight, J. C. Meekins, B. S. Basdight.
Gates.—John G. Jones, John Kittrell, W. P. Roberts, W. H. Lee.
Chowan—Bich'd Clayton, H. H. Skinner, G. J. Cherry McCreighton.
Camden—Bich'd W. W. Sanderlin, Isaac Williams, Jas. B. Spence, Jos. S. Sanderlin.
Bertie.—Lewis Colton, James W. Drew.
Washington.—Nehemiah Norman, H. K. Furness
Cumberland.—Ephraim Page, Samuel Surles.
Martin.—Joseph M. Sitterson.
Perquimans.—A. S. Jerdan.
Halifax—D. C. Clark, P. B. Nicholson.
Ral. *Standard*.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.—The following opinions have been delivered:

By Pearson, C. J., in Donnell vs. Cook, from Guilford, bill dismissed with costs. In Rose vs. Rose, from Warren, judgment affirmed.

By Reade, J., in Love vs. Cobb, from Cleaveland, bill dismissed without costs.—In State vs. Baker, Thomas and Johnson, from Halifax, no error.

By Rodman, J., in Wilson vs. Franklin and Burleson, from Mitchell, no error; judgment affirmed. In Kincaide vs. Perkins, from Burke, no error; judgment affimed.

By Settle, J., in State vs. Virgil Kirkham, from Surry, no error. In State *ex. rel.* Cummings vs. Mebane, from Guilford, error; report should be reformed.

By Dick, J., in Smith and Roberts vs. Moore, from Davidson, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*. In State *ex. rel.* Rusk vs. Falls, from Gaston, judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.—Ral. *Sentinel*.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE JAIL IN GREENSBORO'.—We learn by a gentleman from Greensboro' that a few nights ago all the prisoners confined in the Guilford county jail, made their escape. Daniel M. Clapp, a youth of about 17 years, convicted at last term of the court of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, and Alfred M. Ozment, recently incarcerated for killing a negro, are among the number. There were eight or ten prisoners confined in the jail. Ketchem, on charge of horse-stealing, has been apprehended.—Charlotte *Times*.

A Mystery Unraveled—Money Found.

BLADENBORO', N. C., Feb. 10, 1869.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A very curious discovery has lately been made in a small islet situated in Big Swamp, about six or seven miles from this place, the particulars of which are as follows:

About sixty years ago there lived, about a half a mile of this islet, on the eastern edge of the swamp, an Englishman, who was known among the settlers by the name of Elias Hugo. His first appearance into this region was in the Spring of 1806, then apparently in his thirty-eighth or ninth year, and although his language and bearing denoted that he had been educated, yet his hard, brown features bore unmistakable evidence of a hard spent life. He was, it appears, somewhat above the ordinary size, and finely proportioned, presenting as fine a specimen of manhood as eye could wish to look upon. His manners were somewhat reserved and taciturn; his countenance, though a little haggard, would at once convince the beholder that he was no ordinary individual. Why he should seek a life so cheerless and secluded, was a mystery often spoken of by his neighbors. Yet, seemingly determined to cut himself off from the society of his fellow-men, he proceeded to erect a cabin for himself in this dismally secluded spot, where, he said, when once deliberating on the vicissitudes of life, and the scenes through which he had passed, he earnestly hoped to pass his remaining years in perfect solitude.

The cabin fronted the swamp and from its front door, with its frail stoops, led a narrow walk to the swamp; thence, in a westerly direction, led a narrow track to the islet. His furniture consisted of a chair, a bench, a rough pine table, a mattress, a bucket, and one or two cooking utensils.

Here in this secluded abode, alone and uncared for, lived the mysterious stranger until the 13th of May, 1809. On that sad day, ere the morning sun exhaled the dewdrops that gemmed the forest leaves, Elias Hugo breathed his soul into the hands of the immortal power that gave it.

After the death of Hugo strange stories were told of a spectre that was seen and of strange sounds that were heard about the house and premises, and so deeply had a superstitious dread of the place taken hold upon the minds of the settlers that the cabin was permitted to decay and fall, as did its mysterious occupant.

Not long since, however, the place fell into the possession of other parties, Mr. Joel H. Ester and son. A clearing away of the remains of the old cabin was at once deemed necessary by the owners, and to this purpose they applied themselves vigorously. They had not proceeded far, however, before they discovered, on raising the floor, a small tin box, snugly encased in the base of the chimney, under the hearth. They were not long in knowing its contents, as you can well imagine. The box is some eighteen or twenty inches square and made of very thick tin. It contained a copy of Raphael's Madonna, to which was attached a small cross, a raizor, with the initials "H. H." nicely engraved on the handle, and the following letter, which reveals the secret of the discovery of the box with nine hundred *livres*, which was made about three weeks ago, on the islet referred to in the commencement of my letter.

"BLADEN CO., N. C.,
"May 11, 1809.

"SAMUEL W. HUGO,
39 Cheapside, London, England.

"*My Dear Brother*:—This is perhaps the last address I shall ever send you. Before to-morrow's sun has set, I shall be in a spirit world, marching in the holy and wonderful company of the Holy Souls, who for the honor of Christ and the Holy Mary, despised the things of the world. Even now I feel as if the fountains of life were drying up. (Then in a tremulous hand,)

"Come to America, as I urged you in a previous letter. I have buried all the money I brought with me, amounting to about one million and three hundred thousand dollars, on a small islet near by, the directions to which I have already sent you. The amount is contained in seven different boxes, and buried in separate places on the islet.

"Your affectionate brother,
"(Signed) ELIAS HUGO."

SNIBBOR.

Mr. David A. Wells in his report contends that all household expenses have risen "seventy-nine per cent" since 1860. Everything has risen in price except newspapers—they appear, generally, to be at a "stand still"—as to prices—though it costs four times as much to publish them as it did previous to 1860.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Distillers of Brandy—Distribution of Seeds—The Reconstruction Committee—Col. Dockery and the Removal of Political Disabilities—Governor Holden and the Cabinet—Col. Duncan K. McRae—Office Seekers, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1869.

Dear Journal:—A bill was introduced in the House two days ago by Col. Dockery, which makes provision for the repayment of amounts illegally collected from the distillers of brandy throughout the country, under a misconstruction of the law by the Commissioner of Revenue. As construed by Mr. Rollins, the law imposed a tax of $400 on *all* distillers of brandy, which was exceedingly burthensome upon the smaller grade, many of whom did not net a greater amount than was required of them for taxes. Many paid the tax under protest, and such a stir was created among them generally, that the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the Commissioner was in error in regard to the meaning of the law, and the amount erroneously required of them will be refunded as soon as the bill introduced by Col. D. shall become a law.

I am informed by the Commissioner of Agriculture that he has no seeds for general distribution, as was the case in former years, in consequence of the limited appropriation made by Congress for that Department. What seeds they have are very choice and are furnished in small quantities to members of Congress for distribution in their districts. He has, within a day or two, ordered a number of packages of the rarest flower and garden seeds to be put up, which will be sent to leading Agricultural organizations and Agricultural newspapers throughout the country, on application. The Cape Fear Agricultural Association and Editor of the North Carolina Farmer will take notice. These seeds were collected in Europe by Agents of the Department, and are the very best of their kind.

The committee on Reconstruction have not yet reported upon any of the many applications for restoration to civil and political rights presented during the present session, except in a few special cases. The bill reported by them some days ago and passed by the House, was before them last session. By the way, it contained the name of one North Carolinian (Jasper Etheridge, of Onslow). The Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Georgia cases have engrossed their attention to the exclusion of these other matters.

While upon this subject I may mention that it is said to be the intention of Col. Dockery to introduce a bill during the coming week, if he can get the floor for that purpose, for the relief from political disabilities of *all* the citizens of North Carolina, and he will be heard on the subject. The prospect of success is regarded in quarters generally well advised, as very fair as the proposition would meet with but little opposition, even among the Radical party of the State, as only a few, and they of the weakest intellects in the party, are said to oppose the relief proposed.—The passage of such a bill would tend to restore the era of good feeling in the State and her people would feel that they were indeed restored to the Union.

It is reported here that Gov. Holden, with a numerous retinue, is about taking up the line of march for this city, for what purpose has not transpired, tho' it is suspected, with the intention of pressing his claims upon Grant for a seat in his Cabinet. Of this we shall know more, perhaps, in a few days.

I have had the pleasure to meet here within a day or two, your former fellow-townsman, Duncan K. McRae, the gallant Colonel of the gallant 5th North Carolina. He is here attending to some business before the Supreme Court of the U. S., and is looking in excellent health. He is now, as you know, an honored member of the bar of Memphis, Tenn.

The city is filling up very fast with lobbyists and office-seekers—a hungry-looking crowd, I assure you, all bent upon getting something from the powers soon to be.—There are many propositions for the increase of offices, but it is feared that even a ten-fold increase would not be sufficient to give all these patriots a place, and many must, of necessity, be disappointed.

SI TOD.

From the New York Democrat.

THE SOUTH.

What She is Capable Of.

A few years ago New York received forty times as much cotton as Baltimore. Last year it has received only nine times as much. This fact is terribly suggestive to northern merchants and capitalists. It is also suggestive to the southern people, who may discover in it a sure way to pay off the debt of revenge which every true southern man is supposed to owe us, for all the horrid abominations of the negro war. Suppose the southern people should resolve, with entire unanimity, to trade no more with the north—that they should make Baltimore, and Norfolk, and Savannah, and other southern ports, the depots of all their trade with Europe and the old world—what then would become of our commerce? Where will Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the lesser cities of the north, find the great staples of commerce, which have hitherto employed more than two-thirds of our shipping and of our mechanical industry? The south has only to establish a direct trade with the Old World to strip the north, for all time, of two-thirds of its commerce; and then half of the other third may be diverted from the north or east by a railroad commun